The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,449—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.
Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	TUESDAY.
L. ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	5th Sept.
L. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	12th ,,
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	19th ,,
				FRIDAY.
L. THIBET	2593	400	W. E. Thomson	29th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	6th Oct.
L. GANGES	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	13th ,,
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	8th Sept.
GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	22nd ,,
LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	6th Oct.
BRINDISI	3542	550	G. Lee	20th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st August, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
II do. 340		II do. 330	
do. 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

ABYSSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Wednesday, 1st Nov., 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st December, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.		Brighton Route	
From Genoa.	I Class	R 95		R 80	
,,	..II do.	do. .. 70	do.	.. 58	
From Naples.	I do.	do. .. 145	do.	.. 130	
,,	..II do.	do. .. 105	do.	.. 93	

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Sept. 1, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th Sept.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	8th Dec.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	8th Jan.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	2nd Sept.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	2nd Oct.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	about 13th Sept.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	,, 27th Sept.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	To follow.
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	do.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	do.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY
(ESTABLISHED 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms, Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival," including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,942 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 3rd September, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 31st August, 1882. Agents.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE new first class steamer CANTON, 2,017 tons register, leaving for MARSEILLES direct on or about the 18th September, has splendid accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

The new steamers of this Line are specially adapted for the comfort of passengers, the cuisine being equal to that obtaining on the steamers of the Messageries Company.

For particulars as to passage and other information, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES.
DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC FLESH BRUSHES.

AGENTS FOR THE
PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz, Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S OWN CRICKET-BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket-Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Player in England, and being bought first-hand are offered at a reduction from the usual rates The FOUR-SEAMED Registered Match Balls are the best ever yet introduced.

	Cash.
Double-seamed Balls ....Rs.	3 8
Treble-seamed Balls .... ,,	4 0
Four-seamed Balls, "Registered"...... ,,	4 8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.
IMPORTANT CAUTION !

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and the public as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped label with a caution label on the reverse and a Phœnix trade-mark on both labels, as well as on the cork and the mettalic capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour as to be now familarly known as "Glenlivet," "Treacher's Glenlivet," "Glenlivet Whisky," "Treacher's Whisky," "Treacher's Glenlivet Whisky" and "Heart-Labelled Whisky," the Public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office

LAYS OF THE LAW,

BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP OF THE DELTA, LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to Circulars that have been issued bearing my name as an intended PARTNER in workshop work to be carried on under the name of BOWACK STEPHENS & Co., the undersigned begs to inform all whom it may concern that he has WITHDRAWN from the said intended PARTNERSHIP, and will be in no way interested or concerned in the said business.

The undersigned will carry on his own Firm as heretofore.

GEO. GAHAGAN,
28, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay, 2nd September, 1882.

CHUBB'S DEED BOXES.

JAPANNED TIN.
Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and two Keys.
Outside Measures.

No.	Inches	Rs.
1	13 by 9 by 8½	24
,, 2	14½ by 10 by 10 ,,	27
,, 3	16 by 11½ by 11 ,,	32
,, 4	18 by 13 by 13 ,,	38
,, 5	20 by 15 by 15 ,,	42
,, 6	23½ by 17½ by 16 ,,	54

COOPER & CO.,
BOOK-SELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
BOMBAY: Meadow-street. POONA: East-street.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

CARL WERNER'S NILE-SKETCHES, Painted from Nature during his travels through Egypt, with accompanying Text by Dr. A. E. Brehm, containing 24 Coloured Pictures, with a Map—Rs. 40.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

STANFORD'S best MAP of EGYPT, to arrive by next Mail. Orders now registered by the undersigned.

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NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. as.
Spence's Lectures on Surgery, 2 vols., new edn., 1882	20 0
Sugar Growing and Refining, by E. G. Warnford and G. W. Wigner, illustrated	18 12
Paris Salon of 1882, 2 vols.	6 8
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Light: a Course of Experimental Optics; by L. Wright	4 12
Lupton's Elementary Chemical Arithmetic with 1,100 Problems	3 4
Faucit of Balicol, a novel, by H. C. Merwale	3 12
Look Before You Leap, a novel; by Mrs. Alexander	3 12
Cobbe's The Peak in Darien	4 12
Edward's The Practical Steam Engineer's Guide	8 0
Six Months in Persia; by E. Stack, Bengal Civil Service. 2 vols.	15 0
Handbook of the Laws relating to Medical Men, by J. Greenwood	3 4
Cobbold's Human Parasites	3 4
Yeo's Health Resorts and their Uses	5 0
Tom Singleton, a novel; by W. W. F. Synge	1 4
Old Colonials, by A. J. Boyd (Old Chum)	1 8
Darwin's Descent of Man, new edition, 1882	5 12
Do. Origin of Species, do. do.	4 12
Do. The Formation of Vegetable Mould and Earth Worms	5 12
Nature Series: Scientific Evidences of Organic Evolution	1 8
Edis' Diseases of Women, new edition, 1882	8 0
Molesworth's Pocket-book of Engineering Formula, new edition, 1882	3 12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

B. S. MADON & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 6, HUMMUM-STREET,
In the premises well known by the name of the
OLD FRENCH SHOP,
OPPOSITE THE
OLD SECRETARIAT.

INFALLIBLE
MAGIC CORN CURE.

Cures without causing pain every obstinate form of Corn when applied according to the directions.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. D'ROOS'S MEDICINES.

GUTTÆ VITÆ	Sizes	11s. and 33s.
RENAL PILLS	,,	1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
VEGT. LIFE PILLS	,,	Do. Do. Do.

MEDICAL ADVISERS,
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES AND SPIRITS FOR INVALIDS.

FELTOE & SON'S "SPECIALITE" SHERRY, PORT, and BRANDY are always kept in stock. These are undoubtedly the best adapted and recommended Invalid Wines for sick patients by the highest Medical Faculties of Great Britain and Ireland.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

Fifteen Rupees.
Twenty Rupees.
Thirty-four Rupees.

THESE are the rates per mensem (approximately) for EXACTLY THE SAME PROVISION—if commenced at the age of twenty, of thirty, or of forty respectively,—namely an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 payable at the age of 55, or at death if previous.

It is an advantage to effect such provisions early in life.—By delay the rates of subscription increases: Death may occur before the provision is effected: or health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Forms of proposal on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
¼ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

TWO LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 24 ft. long and 7ft. 4 in. in diameter, with double flues and mountings complete, by BENJAMIN HICKS.

1 FIVE-TON STEAM CRANE, Taylor's Patent, made to travel by steam.
1 THREE-TON STEAM CRANE, by CHAPLIN.
1 CARD-GRINDING MACHINE, by PARR CURTIS.
1 14-H.P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with 8 ft. driving wheel, 12 inches on the face for strap.
Two pairs of 3 ft. 6 in. French Bur Stones by CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH.
1 14-H.P. PORTABLE ENGINE.
1 14-H.P. BOILER with mountings complete.
1 6-H.P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE and BOILER.
1 4-H.P. VERTICAL ENGINE and BOILER.
One pair of Nasmyth patent high and low pressure HORIZONTAL ENGINES, 45 H.P., four cylinders, 20 inch dia. 24 in. stroke, complete with Pumps.
One NASMYTH COTTON PRESS with two 11 inch dia. rams complete.
About 25 tons of ENGLISH SOCKET PIPES, 20 inch dia.
A number of WEAVING LOOMS.
1 Locomotive BOILER, 18-H. P., with Copper Fire Box and 100 Brass Tubes.

For particulars apply to
T. SUGDEN, Engineer,
Near Sassoon Mill, Tank Bunder, Bombay.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. as.				CASH, Per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
17 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Chablis...	9 8
	A favourite White Dinner Wine			
18 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Beaune...	10 0
	A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
23 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Macon ...	12 8
	Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
21 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Pommard...	11 8
	This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
30 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Chambertin.	16 8
	This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
17 0	...Fine	... SAUTERNE	...Barsac ...	9 8
	A good light refreshing Wine.			
21 0	...Superior	... SAUTERNE ...	from the Bordeaux District.	12 0
	Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
30 0	...Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	Very rich and fine ...	16 8
	Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CELLULOID

WATERPROOF COLLARS, CUFFS, AND BOSOM-FRONTS,
COOL, COMFORTABLE AND LASTING

SHAPES......... The "Victor," "Novelty," "Ajax."
SIZES .... 15½, 16, and 16½.
PRICES .... Collars, Re. 1-4 each ; Cuffs, Rs. 2-8 per pair ; and Bosom-Fronts, Rs. 2-8 each.

AMERICAN

FOLDING ROCKING-CHAIRS,
LIGHT, FANCY, AND PORTABLE.
Rs. 4 each, or Rs. 20 per ½ dozen.

W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes Street, Fort.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

UNSHRINKABLE FLANNEL AND SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS.
SIX FOR RS. 52.
UNEQUALLED FOR DURABILITY.

PATTERNS BY POST ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH & LORD,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY. BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES

BY

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced,	In hunting case,	In half-hunting case,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

NEW MUSIC.

Songs.	Rs. A.	Songs.	Rs. A.
At the Window, by J. L. Roeckel	1 8	Sunshine and Rain, by Blumenthal	1 8
Angel's Home, The, by E. Harraden	1 8	Shaking Grass, by Wakefield	1 8
Bridget's Reply, by E. Harraden	1 8	Sweetest Singer, by Roeckel	1 8
By the Abbey Door, by B. Tours	1 8	Somebody, by Skeaf	1 8
Golden Sorrow, A, by M. Watson	1 8	Two Recruits, by Gibsone	1 8
Gallant Heart, A, by O'Barri	1 8	Two Wings, by Pinsuti	1 8
Growing Old, by H. J. Stark	1 8	Who Knows, by Cowen	1 8
I Love You Best, by M. Welling	1 8	In the Twilight of Our Love, by A. Sullivan	1 8
If Sighs had Wings, by C. Pinsuti	1 8	A. E. I. (Evermore), by A. H. Behrend	1 8
Love that Slumbers, by M. Welling	1 8	The Dim Hills Far Away, by W. Hutchison	1 8
Love Chase, The, by M. Watson	1 8	Weaving, by M. Welling	1 8
Little Organ Boy, by F. H. Cowen	1 8	Ages Ago, by F. H. Coward	1 8
One of These Days, by M. Welling	1 8	Day by Day, by C. Dick	1 8
Our Farewell, by Lady Hill	1 8	Dreaming, by M. Welling	1 8
Playmates, by C. Pinsuti	1 8	Waltzes.	
Stranded, by H. J. Stark	1 8	Barcaroile La, by E. Waldteufel	1 8
To Win or Die, by A. S. Gatty	1 8	Fleeting Moments, by E. H. Prout	1 8
After the Storm, by C. Vincent	1 8	Langage D'amour, by H. Tinney	1 8
Bunch of Cowslips, by Wakefield	1 8	Light and Shade, by Strauss	1 8
Courtship Lane, by Dick	1 8	Moonbeams, by M. B. Foster	1 8
Dear Heart, by Behrend	1 8	Moss Roses, by E. H. Prout	1 8
Darling Mine, by Engel	1 8	O'Schiner mai, by J. Strauss	1 8
Gretna Green, by Kinross	1 8	Rosen aus dem Sudeu, by J. Strauss	1 8
Gray Mare, by Roeckel	1 8	Summer Nights, by G. H. Stone	1 8
Heaven and Earth, by Pinsuti	1 8	Zingara La, by E. H. Prout	1 8
His Fame, by Rora	1 8	Naples, by Waldteufel	1 8
In Arcady, by Hudson	1 8	Fidelette, by Lamothe	1 8
In a Quaint Old Village, by Gatty	1 8	Reine des Papillons, by Lamothe	1 8
In the Moonlight by Lady Hill	1 8	Golden Love, by Lamothe	1 8
Kingdom Blest, by Dick	1 8	True Love, by Prout	1 8
Lights, by Barnby	1 8	Les Astres, by Etterlen	1 8
Liberty Hall, by Pinsuti	1 8	Die Veilchen, by Furstner	1 8
Midshipman Easy, by Watson	1 8	Elsa (from Lohengrim), by Plack	1 8
My Lady, by Pinsuti	1 8	Auf Immer, by O'Seydel	1 8
My Darling of Old, by Diehl	1 8	Ever Thine, by Prout	1 8
New Kingdom, by Tours	1 8	Happy Little Couple, by Lamothe	1 8
Once, and Once Only, by Behrend	1 8	Je Taime, by Waldteufel	1 8
The Old Barge, by Behrend	1 8	Lights of London, by Diehl	1 8
The Old Refrain, by Tours	1 8	Mascotte, by Waldteufel	1 8
Peggy and Robin, by Harraden	1 8	Some Day, by Lamothe	1 8
Soon shall I be Near Thee, by Bendall	1 8	The Colonel, by E. Bucalossi	1 8
Somebody Knows, by Dolby	1 8	Vom Rhein zur Donan, by H. Bela	1 8
Serenade, by Thomas	1 8		

N.B.—Postage extra 2 annas per copy. Catalogues of Songs and Pianoforte Music free on application.

S. ROSE & CO. 10 RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD
BOMBAY.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decauville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

M. H. MAJU AND CO.,

BEG to invite public attention to the following extracts from *Tea Cyclopædia* and *Tea Gazette.*

THE ADULTERATION OF TEA.

"The hill teas of India possess a delicious aroma, which is derived entirely from the soil and climate. The question is squarely put, whether tea, possessing inherent quality, flavour, and aroma is not better than tea where such qualities are fictitiously imparted."

"There is no doubt that injury is done to the health by using adulterated tea."

"The various methods of adulteration of tea may be defined as the addition of 1stly, leaves, other than those of tea, exhausted tea leaves and damaged tea; 2ndly, foreign mineral matters, especially sand, quartz, soapstone, China clay, magnetic oxide of iron, and astringent principles, such as catechu; 3rdly, the so-called 'lie tea,' which consists of weeds and leaves rolled and dried and artificially flavoured, so as to resemble the genuine article; 4thly, the substances used for artificially colouring or painting the teas, as 'ferrocyanide of iron' or 'prussian blue,' indigo and turmeric, and 5thly, in using gypsum to give weight and a sticky nature to the leaf, plumbago, and lampblack to cover the white of gypsum and ferruginous earth to deepen the red of the liquor."

THE ADVANTAGES IN USING GOOD TEA.

"The principal use of tea is to form an agreeable, slightly stimulant, soothing, and refreshing beverage."

"From containing 'gluten' tea has been regarded as directly nutritive."

"As a nervine stimulant, tea may be taken with great advantage in headache and neuralgia; and in other affections caused by exhaustion of the system and from depression of nervine power." "Medical Plants" by Professors Bentley and Timen.

HOW TO JUDGE THE QUALITY OF TEA.

"The quality of tea is judged, not only by its aroma, and by the colour and flavour of the infusion, but by the amount of soluble matter or 'extract' which it yields. When our varied (Indian) teas are placed before people, they at first fail to recognise its superiority (over China and other teas), and attribute natural pungency and strength to rankness of flavour, while their tastes are not sufficiently educated to appreciate the exquisite delicacy of, say, the 'Hill' products of Kangra and Darjeeling."—*Tea Gazette.*

NOTICE.

Pure and unadulterated Indian Teas, unequalled for quality, flavour and aroma, can only be had at Maju and Co.'s Tea Emporium, the largest in India. 15,000 lbs. Tea always in stock.

IMPORTANT.

MAJU & Co.'s Tea Emporium is distinguished from others by the representations of two TEAPOTS painted on the two front glass-windows.

M. H. MAJU AND CO.,
COLONEL HAWES' TEA AGENCY,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE OF FURNITURE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND OF BEST MAKE.
15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
SALE WILL BE CLOSED SHORTLY.
Outstation orders will be promptly attended.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET-MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM whatever against me are hereby required to cause the same to be registered within fifteen days from the date hereof at the office of my solicitors, Messrs. JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER and DINSHA, Church-gate-street, Fort, after which no claim will be recognized, and the same will be considered null and void.—Dated this 30th day of August, 1882.

શા૦ ગંગાદાશ નરોતમદાશ શઈ દા૦ પોતે.
i. e., SHA GUNGADAS NAROTAMDAS,
his signature.

NOTICE.
THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

A GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Company's Office in Bruce Lane, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th October, 1882, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of passing the Final Accounts of the Liquidation, and receiving the statement of the Liquidators.

K. R. CAMA,
J. GUSTADJEE,
Liquidators.
No. 1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 30th August, 1882.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, 2nd September, 1882, at 5-30 p.m. (Madras time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' report and pass the Accounts made up to June 30, 1882.
2ND.—To declare a dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year, in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO., Agents.
Broach, 3rd August, 1882.

N.B.—Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th August to 2nd September, 1882, both days inclusive.

THE VICTORIA COTTON, GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, 2nd September, 1882, at 4 p.m. (Madras time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' report and pass the accounts.
2ND.—To declare a dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4TH.—To appoint an Auditor.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 3rd August, 1882.

N.B.—Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th August to 2nd September, 1882, both days inclusive.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, 2nd September, 1882, at 5 p.m. (Madras time).

To receive the Directors' report and pass the accounts made up to June 30th, 1882.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO., Agents.
Broach, 3rd August, 1882.

N.B.—Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BO[illegible] will be CLOSED from the 20th August to 2nd Septe[illegible] 1882, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY CO[illegible]
TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the sup[illegible] quantities of PURE CLEAN TALLO[illegible] pany may require for twelve months, c[illegible] November next (estimated at 60 tons).

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for [illegible] which must specify the rate per cwt. deliv[illegible] stores depôts, Byculla and Parel, will be re[illegible] Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone [illegible] 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 6th Se[illegible] which hour no Tender will be received. A sa[illegible] 8 oz., must accompany each Tender. No n[illegible] taken of any Tender unless accompanied by [illegible] Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper, and [illegible] will, in the event of the Tender being accept[illegible] as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept [illegible] any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 7th August, 1882.

LITTLE'S
SOLUBLE PHENYLE
THE SAFEST, CHEAPEST, CLEANES[illegible]
MOST EFFICACIOUS
SANITARY AGE[illegible]
YET DISCOVERED.
RECOMMENDED BY THE HIG[illegible]
AUTHORITIES THROUGHOU[illegible]
DESTROYS DISEASE, OVE[illegible]
WORKS WONDERS AS A [illegible]
DEODORISER, AND [illegible]

WHOLESALE A[illegible]
GEO. B[illegible]
4, ELPH[illegible]
To be had—BOMBAY [illegible]
& CO.; B. PH[illegible]
TAYLOR; BO[illegible]
JAMES PEA[illegible]
AGEN[illegible]

NOTICES.

TEAS OF SEASON 1882.

MORTON & Co., of Church-gate-street, have received at their TEA EMPORIUM (the *oldest* and the *first* establishment of its kind) a picked consignment of this year's *Spring Crop* of some of the best and widely known Plantations in Kangra Valley. These choice Teas were much appreciated at the late MELBOURNE and other previous EXHIBITIONS, and were awarded PRIZE MEDALS.

A single trial will satisfy the most fastidious taste.

MORTON & Co., SOLE AGENTS OF
HOLTA AND OTHER TEA COMPANIES.

POONA AGENTS:—MORGAN & BALCRISHNA.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

NO APPLICATIONS for RELIEF from the PATRIOTIC FUND which may be received after the 15th September, 1882, will be considered.

By order of the Central Committee,
W. J. B. BIRD,
Simla, 4th August, 1882. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited by the MAULMAIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE for the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY within the limits of the Town.

Tenders will be received up to the 1st January, 1883.
For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Secretary and Engineer, Maulmain Municipality.
Maulmain, the 23rd June, 1882.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,
UNDER GOVERNMENT INSPEC[illegible]
AND A COMMITTEE OF MANAGEM[illegible]
BRACING HILL CLIMATE.
Separate establishments for Boarding Bo[illegible]
FOR PROSPECTUSES, &c., AP[illegible]
HEAD MASTER[illegible]

YARN DYED KHA[illegible]

THE MUIR MILLS C[illegible] Cawnpore, have a large [illegible] lities and shades as appro[illegible] pean and Native Troops. [illegible] on application to

Messrs. W. WATS[illegible]

WANTE[illegible] MI[illegible] Carding. [illegible] cate and a[illegible] Applica[illegible] before t[illegible]

No[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby NOTIFIED that the undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 158th monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Sept., 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given to all EUROPEAN COTTON BROKERS that we, the SHROFF-DEALERS in COTTON, have RESOLVED that the RATE of BROKERAGE payable on SALE of our COTTON to them shall be the SAME as the one which is actually paid every year to Native Brokers of European firms.

For all Shroff dealers in Cotton,
ગોકુલભાઈ મુલચંદ,
i. e., GOCULBHOY MOOLCHUND.
Bombay, 30th August, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned SUB-TREASURIES in the KATHIAWAR DISTRICT are STRUCK OUT of the LIST of DISTRICT TREASURIES and SUB-TREASURIES in the BOMBAY CIRCLE, at which Stock Notes will be on sale. The list was published in this Office Notice, dated 24th July, 1882.

WADHWAN,
MANEKVADA, and,
SONGAD,
A. COTTERELL TUPP,
Accountant General.
Bombay, 1st September, 1882.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, 6, Hummum-street, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of September, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Director's Report and the audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1882.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Edward Comber, who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 5th to 14th September, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 1st September, 1882.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the thirteenth day of September current, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1882.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in the place of Mr. N. M. Wadia and Mr. Tapidass Varzdass, who go out by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the nomination of Mr. E. B. Carroll, as a Director, in place of Mr. F. Mathew, resigned.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 14th current, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA, Secretary
Bombay, 1st September, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER BHIMJEE BHANJEE of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has CONTRACTED and AGREED with SHA MANOCKLAL MOTILAL, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, to SELL to him the undermentioned property. Any and all persons having any claim in and to the said hereditaments and premises by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office, No. 41, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Kalkadavee Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, within the registration sub-district of Fort, facing the said Kalkadavee Road on the west side thereof, containing by admeasurement 381 square yards, be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 60, 61, and 62, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 204, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road called the Kalkadavee Road, on or towards the west by the property of the late Purshotumdass Hirachand, on or towards the north by the property of Sugoonabai, [illegible]ow of Dadoba Kassinath Naik, deceased, and on or [illegible] the south by the property of Thucker Veerjee [illegible] which said premises formerly were and [illegible] occupation of the tenants of the said [illegible]ice.—Dated this 1st day of Septem[illegible]

[illegible]RAO MOROJEE.
[illegible] Manockial Motilall.

[illegible]

the Com[illegible] agreement [illegible] made between [illegible] Gordon Mills, Limite[illegible] Mills, Limited, of the fi[illegible] and Co., of the second part, [illegible] Esq., of Bombay, Parsee inhabit[illegible] Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Esq., of Bomb[illegible] medan inhabitant, of the fourth part, John Go[illegible] of Bombay, European inhabitant, of the fifth part, [illegible] shaw Manockjee Mulla, Esq., of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, of the sixth part, and D. M. Petit, Sons and Co., of the seventh part.'"

2. "That Article 83 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out the letters and figures Rs. 15, and substituting therefor 'Rs. 30,' and by striking out the letters and figures Rs. 25, and substituting therefor 'Rs. 45.'"

3. "That Article 106 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out the words 'and sealed.'"

By order of the Board,
J. GORDON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st September, 1882.

* This agreement is lying in the Office of the Company, for the inspection of Shareholders.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GRAND REDUCTION IN PRICES from 10 to 20 per cent. SINGER'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES for cash or by monthly payments. 10 per cent discount for CASH. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a pair of bay C. B. PONIES, go in single and double harness, young, good steppers. Rs. 300 only. Apply "FURLO.," care of this office.

[illegible]O BE DISPOSED OF CHEAP, a SAXE-HORN—C natural—used only one month. Splendid [illegible]ent; by Ruddel Carte. Apply "MUSICA," care [illegible]y Gazette.

[illegible]d OTHER ÆRATED WATERS [illegible]ured daily at the Pharmacy of B. PHIL-[illegible] Church-gate-street.

[illegible] qualified DRESS-MAKER [illegible]sil. French preferred. Address [illegible]mbay Gazette.

[illegible]DAY, ROAN PONY, has [illegible]nd ought to make a good [illegible]ed quite sound.

[illegible] per 100 Rs. 2-8, [illegible]rfect finish and ex-[illegible] Meadow-street.

[illegible] real LUXURY [illegible] Sorabjee, 117, [illegible]hobitalao.

[illegible]UGGY [illegible], to be [illegible]eadow-

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORENAS & CO.
TO-DAY'S ICES.
RASPBERRY, VANILLA AND LEMON.
Orders executed from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.
WINES AND SPIRITS.
A large assortment of the best quality, wholesale and retail.
PASTRY,
Every day fresh.
COMFITS,
25 kinds, from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per lb.
MORENAS & CO.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS,
WINE, SPIRIT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, Meadow-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd September, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms, a lot of Band instruments such as French horn, trombone, chinies, bombardon, althorn, &c., &c., the property of Mess 6th Regt. N. I.

The above is on view.

AT 1 P.M.

One handsome bay Arab horse, very quiet, 16-2, 6 years old. A very good lady's horse.

1 Handsome strong English built glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order, with a handsome fast trotting grey Australian mare, and set of brass mounted harness, the property of Surgeon Major P. Murphy proceeded to Egypt.

By order of the President of Committee of Adjustment.

1 bay waler horse (aged).
1 chesnut Persian horse, 6 years old.
1 dog-cart and harness, complete.
1 set of regimental saddlery (R. A.)
2 hunting saddles and bridles (complete) the property of the late Capt. W. D. Corfe, R. A., Adjt. R. A. Bombay.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in excelent order, with a handsome first-trotting grey Arab horse and set of brass-mounted harness, the property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.

1 handsome strong roan pony five-off, quiet, sound, ought to make a good polo pony.

1 handsome English-built strong dog-cart, by "Kesterton," in excellent order, suitable for a pair of big horses.

1 handsome strong pony-cart with a handsome bay pony and set of brass mounted harness.

1 Gujarat heifer calf, 2 years old, 1 goat, 1 boy's pony.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Anstey Lodge," Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and richly carved household furniture (made to order), best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome (especially made to order) 1 and 3 lights hanging, standing and wall bracket lamps, first rate oleographs and chromo-lithographs, a solid mahogany iron-frame grand piano by Ernst Kaps, of Dresden, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, very rich door curtains, a handsome English-built brougham (in excellent order), a light open carriage, a handsome fast-trotting Australian horse, sets of plated and brass-mounted double and single harness, lady's and gentleman's saddles, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of CHARLES KAPP, Esq., Imperial German Consul. The same comprises rich fern-pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electro-plated ware, such as dish covers, hot-water curry dishes, cruet-stands, coffee urn, ice-pitcher, breakfast companion, biscuit box, waiter, beaded pattern "Mappin's" plated spoons and forks in mahogany case for 12 persons, 12 pair fish and 12 pair fruit knives and forks with mother-o'-pearl handles, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery by "Mappins," &c., very handsome solid blackwood and teakwood neatly Frenchpolished and elaborately carved furniture (made to order), such as dining table in 5 pieces, sideboard, whatnots, dumbwaiter, Madras pattern dining-room arm and without-arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, oblong, side and writing tables easy, folding, reclining, rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, centre ottoman, chiffonier, with mirror, Brussels carpets, large pier-glasses, wall mirrors, Japanese and China flower vases and jars, rich table ornaments, handsome (especially made to order) 1 and 3 light hanging, standing and wall kerosine-lamps, a solid mahogany iron frame grand piano, by "Ernst Kaps" of Dresden, a large musical box, first rate oleographs and cromolithographs, handsome brass and iron four-post bedsteads, camp cot with spring-bed, dressing and washing tables with marble tops, dressing and cheval glasses, almirah with plate glass door, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, hall and door curtains, bathing tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large collection of choice roses and other kinds of plants in tubs and pots, iron tanks, garden pump and tools, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome English-built light glass fronted single seated brougham (in good order).
1 handsome light open carriage with cover.
1 do. fast-trotting Australian horse.
Set of brass mounted single harness, gentleman saddle, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 6-30 a.m.

On MONDAY, the 4th September, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at 118, Wilderness-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated-ware, very rich crockery and glass-ware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome [illegible] Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of [illegible] Esq. The same comprises rich star cut [illegible] dinner, dessert and breakfast [illegible] such as a set of dish covers, [illegible] pickle and liqueur frames, [illegible]set, spoons and forks for 12 [illegible]hamber candlesticks, cutlery, [illegible]and teakwood French-polished [illegible] as a set of dining table in 5 [illegible]g-room arm and without-arm [illegible]r, pier, side and writing tables, [illegible]d drawing-room chairs, first rate [illegible] bedstead, dressing and washing [illegible] tubs, dispense articles, cooking [illegible]

[illegible]lished and the property is now on [illegible]

BENNETT & CO.
[illegible]tember, 1882.

NOTICES.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND. And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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SILVER KEYLESS LEVER
SPECIALITY WATCH,
which stands unequelled, either for solidity of construction, neatness in appearance, durability of the works, or economy in cost.

LEVER SPECIALITY WATCH,
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IN SILVER OPEN-FACED CASES, WITH CRYSTAL GLASS,
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For the various skin troubles of children it is the mo effectual, delicate and unobjectionable application known Has no smell, taste, will never become rancid, and is a delicious to use as Cream.

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The admirable properties of Vaseline render these soaps not only truly elegant toilet articles, but indispensable in the family, and for infants and invalids.

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Recommended by the Lancet for the lips, and removin pimples and blotches from the face.

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This Paste renders the leather soft, pliable, waterproof very durable, and not liable to gum or crack after exposure. It is a most superior article, and excels anything of its kind in the market.

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For the cure of injuries and diseases of Horses, Cattl and other Animals. Very useful in the Stable and on th Farm. A specific for Scratches.

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This pill is taken as a stimulant and affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its exhilarating and energizing effect is most marked.

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This pill is specially useful in a tonic Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, and habitual constipation arising from overwork. It is a useful stimulant also in cases of functional importance occurring in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects.

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A useful tonic and antiperiodic taken with great advantage in malarious diseases, ague, and remittent fevers, torpid liver, and enlarged spleen. Available remedy in cases when the system has been habituated to Arsenic and Quinine, and especially adopted for persons residing in India and other tropical climates.

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EACH PILL CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS REDUCED IRON, QUININE, AND NUX VOMICA.
This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by Debility, Poverty of Blood, and loss of Nerve Power. It cures Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Lowness of Spirits and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion very rapidly. Brainworkers, Clergyman, Professional and Busy Commerce Men who are habitually overworked derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics. For convalescents from fevers and other exhausting diseases this RESTORATIVE is superior to all others.

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Messrs. H. T. Kirby and Co. have to caution the Medical Profession and the Public against several imitations of their well known preparations. Some of these imitations are made with Powdered Posphorus, and are exceedingly dangerous, while others are perfectly inert. Every genuine bottle of Kirby's Original Preparations bears the Trade Mark and Signature of the Firm. Purchase therefore only of their authorized agents,

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ESTABLISHED 1878.
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Our constituents will be able to procure the superior qualities of all classes of Goods as previously kept by Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu & Co. as well as the medium qualities, AT LOW CASH PRICES.

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Diamond, half-hoop rings, 5 stones	Rs.	75 to 840
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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as the only safe and Reliable Liver Tonic and Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential vitalising constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

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Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, as a prompt and never-failing phosphoric remedy for all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Chest Affections, Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerfull Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impared and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as active, sprightly, and vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

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Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which poison the blood and sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

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Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

The large and continually Increasing Sale of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, since its introduction in 1862, has led some unscrupulous persons to foist Bad Imitations on the Public Abroad. Read the following:—

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT THE
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OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.
(Registered Trade Mark.)
GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Customs Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
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Cash. Rs.		Credit. Rs.
22	... Old Vatted Glenlivet	... 23
26	... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve	... 28

ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!
A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever.
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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

EDUCATION COMMISSION.

(Concluded from yesterday Bombay Gazette.)

Question 11.—Do educated natives in your Province readily find remunerative employment?

Answer 11.—I think that educated natives have not much difficulty in finding employment which may fairly be described as remunerative. By educated natives I must be understood to mean those who have completed their University course. Those who from poverty or ill-success in the examination leave college before their education is completed do not easily find employment. But this is the case in all countries with which I am acquainted.

Question 12.—What system prevails in your Province with reference to scholarships; and have you any remarks to make on the subject? Is the scholarship system impartially administered as between Government and Aided schools.

Answer 12.—I think that it would be more fair if the money which the Government devotes to college scholarships were open to general competition, or given away in connection with the University examinations. The successful candidates should have the choice of joining any college for which they felt a preference. This is a point on which I can understand that the Aided colleges may feel that they are not quite fairly treated.

Question 13.—In a complete scheme of Education for India, what parts can, in your opinion, be most effectively taken by the State and by other agencies?

Answer 13.—I quite agree with those witnesses who have recorded their opinion that in a complete scheme of Education for India the help of voluntary agencies, secular and religious, is now and must always probably be indispensable. I am no advocate for a uniform State education of the Napoleonic type without variety or spontaneous life. But as I hold strongly that the English Government in India would commit a political mistake by now withdrawing the direct support which it gives to higher education, and probably at the same time impede the growth and impair the quality of that education, I shall venture to take this opportunity of expressing very fully and candidly my own judgments, or prejudices as some may choose to call them, on these two points.

In a country so intellectually backward as India it is not open to dispute that education deprived of State support and control would make very slow progress. No one, I believe, disputes this in the case of primary education. The poorest and most helpless portion of the community has certainly the strongest claim for aid from the State,—a claim which may further be defended on economical grounds not less strong than those moral ones which all uncorrupted minds acknowledge.

It is urged, however, that secondary and higher education should now be left to the natural laws of supply and demand. The author of the Wealth of Nations, as is well known, advocated this view in the last quarter of the last century. His authority has not, however, prevailed to secure any wide acceptance for so extreme a doctrine. The application of this doctrine to India would certainly be premature, and, as I believe, also dangerous.

There are many persons, I am aware, who entertain a contrary opinion. They think that the diffusion of education among the middle and upper classes of India means the diffusion of political discontent. They detect overt treason in all criticism of the acts of Government.

They compare the decorous and submissive bearing of the older class of native officials with the independence of younger men, and bewail the insane imprudence of a Government which is steadily undermining the foundations of its own power. These opinions are not confined to stupid and unfeeling persons, although they find in that class their most uncompromising advocates. They are also held by able and zealous men who sincerely desire the happiness of the Indian people. These persons are deeply penetrated with the Napoleonic maxim of *everything for the people, and nothing by the people.* That history has set the seal of its condemnation on this doctrine in every land where it has been fairly tried is a consideration which they put aside with optimistic indifference.

I believe that these persons are quite right from their own point of view. If the happiness of India depends on the permanent supremacy of a foreign bureaucracy, it is surely a sagacious policy to maintain as wide a chasm as possible between the rulers and the ruled. Machiavelli would never have counselled his Prince to put arms in the hands of his conquered subjects. But intellectual and moral education in the modern world, where public opinion is always in the end more powerful than bayonets, is the most powerful of all arms. An educated people will never submit to have no lot or part in the Government of their own country. The diffusion of education in India is therefore only intelligible and defensible, if the foreign rulers are prepared to admit their subjects to a large and increasing share in the Government of the country. To many Englishmen in India this idea is simply intolerable. Their imperial pride is outraged by the mere suggestion of such a policy. Like their ancestors in the days of George III. and Lord North they are determined to maintain their plenary authority unimpaired, and to govern their subjects according to their own conceptions of what is right and expedient. But these ideas are not, I rejoice to think, the ideas which will permanently determine the policy of the English nation towards India. The classes with whom political power now rests have taken too deeply to heart the lesson which our former dealings with America and Ireland have engraved upon their conscience and understanding.

The conviction that no power can be permanent, and that no power is worth possessing, which does not rest on the sympathy and willing support of the people, is one from which the English nation is not now likely to recede. It cannot, therefore, be a matter of indifference to the English Government in India that the classes which must always have a great influence with the Indian people should be dissociated from all active sympathy with their rulers and all intelligent appreciation of the grounds and issues of their policy. It is for these reasons that I have always thought that it would be a fatal mistake for the English Government to withdraw the helping hand which it now holds out to those classes, or to mark in any way its indifference to their intellectual advancement. I believe that these classes now regard the efforts of Government in the direction of higher education as affording the most indisputable proof of the genuine good-will of the English nation and Government and their desire to associate the natives of the country hereafter to a greater degree with the Government of the country. I do not believe that the same effect would be produced by indirect support given to local efforts, by which plan a heavy burden would certainly be imposed on a few enlightened persons, and a fresh impulse given to efforts, which, however disinterested and laudable, are certain to promote hereafter the disturbing element of religious rivalries. I am further deeply persuaded that the class of educated natives is not hostile, as is sometimes said, to the British Government. I am certain that no class would lose more in the event of that Government being overthrown. In the military anarchy, and the recrudescene of ancient superstition which would inevitably follow, there would be no place for them. I believe that with few exceptions they are thoroughly persuaded that the connection with England is an indispensable condition for the regeneration of their country. But they are not disposed, and no Englishman should blame them for this, to be condemned for evermore to have none but a subordinate share in the noble task of working out that regeneration. They are very properly filled with the praiseworthy ambition to be instruments of service to their own countrymen; and they have also learned from history that there is an evil even worse than anarchy—that deadly torpor of soul which too often has been the cruel legacy of foreign Governments to a conquered people. It is quite within the power of the English Government to win the attachment of this part of the population, and to use them as instruments for promoting its own beneficent purposes. But there can be no doubt that their confidence and attachment will be rudely shaken by any reversal of the present generous educational policy of the British Government.

Question 14.—What effect do you think that the withdrawal of Government to a large extent from the direct management of schools or colleges would have upon the spread of education, and the growth of a spirit of reliance upon local exertions and combination for local purposes?

Answer 14.—I value very greatly a "spirit of reliance upon local exertions," but I cannot think that the time has come when we can trust to that spirit in India to provide adequately for either popular or academical education. There is much wealth and public spirit in Bombay, but even here the maintenance of a single college by voluntary subscriptions would devolve principally on a few public-spirited individuals. Municipal taxation, I apprehend, could not equitably be devoted to the support of a college which draws its pupils from every part of the Presidency. I do not think that it is politic to encourage local spirit by imposing on local bodies a heavier burden than they can conveniently bear.

Question 15.—In the event of the Government withdrawing to a large extent from the direct management of schools or colleges, do you apprehend that the standard of instruction in any class of institutions would deteriorate? If you think so, what measures would you suggest in order to prevent this result?

Answer 15.—The "withdrawal of Government to a large extent from the direct management of schools and colleges" would certainly, I think, depress the standard of instruction in both institutions. I conceive that this result would certainly follow in Bombay, whatever might be the result elsewhere. The first consequence would be to strengthen very considerably the status and influence of missionary schools and colleges. These institutions possess an organization and resources which would give them great advantages over all their competitors. I will assume that they now impart an education not inferior in quality to that given in schools and colleges under the direct management of Government. It is certainly open to dispute whether such is the case in Bombay, but I am not indisposed to accept the most favourable view that can be taken of their operations. But I should hesitate to believe that they would maintain this standard of efficiency if they were relieved, as their supporters apparently wish to be relieved, from the competition of the Government institutions and if the control of the University passed, as it probably would, into their hands, I believe that the religious objects which the supporters of these institutions have most in view, would in this case assume a much more important position in their programme than they now occupy. I believe that experience shows that an education conducted by clergymen, with the object of promoting particular religious opinions and practices, is seldom, if ever, efficient where it is not under the indirect control of a system which values and pursues knowledge for its own sake. The services which the Jesuits rendered to European education in the sixteenth century were cordially recognized by Bacon. But Bacon did not live to see the final outcome of their system. It would be unbecoming and ungenerous to enlarge here on this subject. I will therefore content myself with saying that the intellectual poverty of those countries in which they had their own way may without any gross unfairness be principally, if not exclusively, attributed to their misdirected activity. In Austria and Southern Germany intellectual life in the last century was almost extinguished, and the Governments in that part of Europe were sometimes compelled to send their servants to the Protestant Universities of the North to acquire that instruction which was nowhere attainable within their own territories. I am aware that the Calvinistic clergy, who in the field of education are perhaps the only serious rivals of the Catholic clergy in India, cannot generally be taxed in the past with an excessive fear of the free exercise of human reason. The organization of popular instruction in Scotland by the preachers in the sixteenth century forms one of the noblest episodes in the history of our country. But I think they would be exposed to the temptation of subordinating intellectual improvement to the interest of religious propaganda if the institutions now maintained or supported by Government in this country were abandoned or materially weakened. This danger would be, of course, proportionally lessened if independent institutions were able to occupy and hold the ground which is now occupied and held by the Government institutions. I have touched elsewhere on the dissatisfaction which would probably be aroused by the support given from the public revenues to institutions which exist for distinctly proselytizing purposes, if the colleges and schools directly maintained by Government were abandoned to the precarious and inadequate support of private energy, unassisted as yet by the ample endowments which the liberality of many generations has provided in England.

The opinions here expressed are not inconsistent with a very high estimate of the services of colleges supported principally for religious objects, when they are exposed to the strenuous and healthy competition of secular institutions. In France, as I have already observed, the course of study in the institutions supported by the Religious Orders was really controlled by influences outside their walls. To hold their ground they were compelled to employ lay teachers and in Paris at least they had the command of the highest lay talent. Had they been supreme in the University, and not exposed to competition, the quality of their instruction would perhaps have been no better than it was in Spain or in Austria.

Question 16.—Does definite instruction in duty and the principles of moral conduct occupy any place in the course of Government colleges and schools? Have you any suggestions to make on this subject?

Answer 16.—If "definite instruction in duty" is understood to mean any formal exhortation, or comments on "right conduct," there is nothing of the kind in Elphinstone College, nor is anything of the kind in my judgment desirable. The "principles of moral conduct" of course occupy the attention of young men who take up Moral Philosophy as their selected study. The opinions of speculative persons on the ultimate grounds of right conduct are widely divergent; and though the subject is an important and an interesting one, it has only an indirect and partial influence on practice.

Speaking generally, young men do not require to be told what right conduct is, or why right conduct is desirable, but to be helped to act rightly. They need influences and motives addressed to the feelings and the will. Certainly, I could wish that these were more numerous and more powerful than they are in India, but we cannot change the fixed condition with which we have to deal by simply wishing that they were otherwise, or acting as if they *were* otherwise. It is impossible to have anything in an Indian college corresponding to the public worship or preaching of an English college whose members all profess the same creed. In Oxford public worship has ceased in most colleges to be an obligatory part of college discipline, and young men practically, I suppose, now make their own religious arrangements. In India we are necessarily compelled to carry the same system further, for here the teachers in most cases profess a religion which is not the religion of their pupils. There are persons who are sanguine enough to believe that dissertations or exhortations on what is called natural theology might have a good moral effect in our colleges—a proposal which seems to me hardly deserving of serious discussion.

Are there no aids then given, it may be asked, to the moral life of young men in our Indian colleges? I reply that such aid is given. The discipline of college life lends, or ought to lend, a powerful support to habits of industry, truthfulness, courtesy, and temperance. The example of teachers may be and ought to be a most powerful and permanent influence for good. If I may appeal to my own recollection I would say that the example of two or three persons with whom my contemporaries and myself were brought into relation at my own college in Oxford had much more influence on our conduct than all the formal teaching we received in chapel or elsewhere. Again, the course of study in our Indian colleges is surely fitted to elevate and enlarge the moral ideals and sympathies of our students. I am convinced that young men in all countries gain more helpful moral knowledge from their own experience, reflection and study than they do from any other source. I believe that those colleges in which activity and independence of mind receive most encouragement will generally be found to be distinctly superior in morality also. Such certainly was the case at Oxford in my youth. There are persons, I know, who are courageous enough to maintain that young men who enter Elphinstone College are corrupted by an education which excludes formal religious teaching, that we make them in short worse men and worse citizens than they otherwise would have been. I believe that no proposition could be stated more opposed to fact. The evidence of the moral progress of Indian society during the last quarter of a century seem to me irresistible. Conservative minds abound in this country as elsewhere, who think that all is at an end when the form is at an end. Nor would any reasonable person deny that epochs of intellectual transformation and emancipation have generally been accompanied by a marked relaxation of morals. The European Renaissance and the Reformation furnish abundant proofs of this. But I think it a remarkable fact that these phenomena of disturbance at present are less apparent in India than might have been expected. Native journalists, I know, often lament over the moral degeneracy of the times; but this has always been a favourite topic for random rhetoric. It has been said by a great writer on education that men as constantly exaggerate the intellectual progress of their generation as they undervalue or misrepresent its moral progress: and in India where social and family discipline has possessed such extraordinary cohesion and power, it is easy to understand how any change or modification of the form appears to some minds an annihilation of the substance.

Question 17.—Are any steps taken for promoting the physical well-being of students in the school or colleges in your Province? Have you any suggestions to make on the subject?

Answer 17.—I think that an increased expenditure on physical training in Indian schools and colleges would be morally as well as physically advantageous. The sedentary and lethargic habits of Indian students are not favourable to health or mental vigour. We have a gymnasium at Elphinstone College and a paid instructor who attends two or three times a week. Some of the students also exhibit a taste for cricket and other athletic games. The Parsis are, I think, the leaders in movements of this kind. A wish has often been expressed that prizes for athletic proficiency were given, and I have called attention to this matter in my annual reports. I think that a not very considerable outlay would promote the health of the students. In an English school the masters frequently share in the sports of their scholars. Sometimes here a young Professor, fresh from English school or college life, gives a healthy impulse to athletic activity by joining in the games of the students. But I must admit that few Professors above thirty years of age retain much taste for athletic pursuits in the climate of Bombay.

Question 18.—Is any part of the expenditure incurred by the Government on high education in your Province unnecessary?

Answer 18.—I cannot think that the total sum devoted to higher education in this Presidency is unreasonably high. The amount annually spent by Government on the two Arts Colleges is a little over Rs. 86,000. If these colleges are to be maintained it might however be urged that a considerable saving could be effected by reducing the present scale of payment to the college professors. It might be plausibly said that the salaries received by professors in Missionary colleges command the services of gentlemen who are quite as efficient as those employed in the Government institutions. A distinguished Native gentleman who gave evidence before the Commission in Calcutta appears to be perfectly scandalised at the cost of the Presidency College in that city. He referred to the salaries paid to the teachers in the Hindu College more than thirty years ago, and seemed to think that those salaries represented what would still be a just and adequate remuneration or very nearly so. He called attention in a very marked manner to the salary of the Principal of the Presidency College as something outrageous. I suppose that that salary is about the equivalent to £1,500 per annum. Now, no one who knows anything of English scholastic and university life can doubt that a gentleman as academically distinguished as the present Principal of the Presidency College in Calcutta would have been a very unfortunate or a very incompetent person, if, having accepted employment twenty years ago in a public school in England, he were not now in the enjoyment of a larger income than he is receiving in India. I am willing to believe that the salaries of all public servants in India, from His Excellency the Viceroy downward, might submit to some reduction without injury to the State. But I do not believe that the Educational Service calls more loudly for retrenchment than any other. You cannot expect to attract men of ability and academical distinction to India on a scale of remuneration which is not higher than that expected and obtained by the intelligent foremen and assistants of European shops in this country. I do not know how the services of professors in Missionary colleges are remunerated. But I think that those gentlemen would be the first to admit that that remuneration was not governed by the ordinary laws which control commercial transactions. A large part of the consideration which they deservedly enjoy in this country is derived from the fact that their services and attainments are in part gratuitously given, or given at less than cost price. The Hindu shares to some extent the Socratic prejudice against all payment for intellectual services. His ideal of a teacher is one who imparts his hoary wisdom for nothing, or for nothing more than bare subsistence. A mediæval schoolman from the ranks of the ragged children of Francis or Dominic would inspire him with more admiration and confidence than Georgias or Protagoras ever won from the youth of Athens. But if educational service cannot now be got on these heroic terms, it need not therefore be advertised on contract to the lowest bidder. I think the Government of India has taken a very just estimate of what is a proper scale of remuneration for its educational officers, and that important reductions could not be effected without injury to education. I believe that Educational officers have only one legitimate grievance, and that is the great inequality, compared with other similar services, of the time they to serve in India. The existing arrangements with respect to pensions are felt to be an injustice; and they are certainly neither economical nor conducive to that efficiency which is so desirable in this department of Government.

Question 19.—Should the rate of fees in any class of schools or colleges vary according to the means of the parents or guardians of the pupil?

Answer 19.—I do not think that it would be very easy to work such a system, though it would be one in accordance with the ideas of the people. In Elphinstone College a certain fixed proportion of free-studentship is given every year to poor and deserving scholars, but it is never an easy matter to make out which claims on the score of poverty are really the strongest. Junior scholars who do not receive more than Rs. 10 a month are excused a moiety of the fee.

Question 20.—What do you consider to be the maximum number of pupils that can be efficiently taught as a class by one instructor in the case of colleges and schools respectively?

Answer 20.—I consider that 35 or 40 is the maximum number which can be taught efficiently as a class by one master in a High School. In Elphinstone College it sometimes happens that the Freshman Class consists of one hundred members. It is impossible that so large a class should be satisfactorily taught by one professor. The members of the class are still really school-boys and require individual attention and supervision. In the higher classes the lectures may approximate, without disadvantage rather more closely to the professorial type; but even in this case I think a class of 25 or 30 can be taught more efficiently than a larger one. Under the present system which gives a large scope to individual choice of study in the last year of a student's course, some of the classes in Elphinstone College do not exceed four or six members. If the University was provided with one or two professors whose lectures were attended by the most advanced students from all the colleges in Bombay, the college professors or tutors would be able to give more attention to the younger students than they do now.

Question 21.—In your opinion should fees in colleges be paid by the term or by the month?

Answer.—In Elphinstone College the fees are paid by the term. This plan has hitherto, I believe, worked successfully, and I have no wish to change it.

Question.—Does a strict interpretation of the principal of religious neutrality require the withdrawal of the Government from the direct management of colleges and schools.

Aswer. 22.—I observe that persons who value Missionary education sometimes maintain that the "principal of religious neutrality" is avoided by the mere existence of Government institutions in which religious instruction is not given. They contend that the exclusion of religion from Government institutions has a tendency to lower the prestige or credit of their own schools, in which religious instruction occupies a prominent position. It is possible that this is to some extent the case; but it would be an astounding inference from this fact that Government should wholly withdraw from the direct management of schools and colleges; that it should close institutions which it has deliberately established for the benefit of the people of this country, because a certain number of teachers whose primary object is to detach the people of that country from their ancestral beliefs, think that these institutions are an impediment to the success of their own plans. If India possessed the privilege of self-Government, would it be possible even to discuss seriously such a proposal? If a "strict interpretation of the principle of religious neutrality" requires the withdrawal of Government from the direct management of schools and colleges, does it not much more require the withdrawal of all aid from institutions whose professed object is the extinction of the religion of the country? Many Hindus, I know, entertain this opinion, but they do not urge it now, because they think that the practical advantages which Missionary schools and colleges confer on the country outweigh altogether the theoretical wrong. They respect the Missionaries for their religious zeal, and their manifold efforts for the moral improvement of the Indian population. The superior races of India who possess a philosophy, a theology, and sacred books of their own, have apparently very little fear that their children will ever lose their faith in schools or colleges conducted by Missionaries. The conversion of an educated native to any form of Christianity in Bombay would be an event almost as surprising as the conversion of an educated Englishman to Mahomedanism or Hinduism. But I have no hesitation in saying that the present temper of the country would be very materially changed, if the British Government, in obedience to the cry for religious neutrality, should close its own schools and colleges, or hastily transfer these to local bodies. I do not think that the leaders of public opinion in India, under these circumstances, would regard with the very creditable equanimity, which they now display, the large subsidies from public taxation which are paid to those whose efforts are ostensibly directed against the religious beliefs of their countrymen.

Question 23.—Do you think that the institution of University professorships would have an important effect in improving the quality of high education?

Answer 23.—Candidates for the degree of M.A. who have passed through the previous course, and even some candidates for the B. A. degree might certainly attend with advantage the lectures of a University Professor. There is in fact very little provision for the instruction of the M.A. candidates. College tutors, for such our professors really are, cannot without neglecting their other duties give much attention to the candidates for this degree. The junior students would not derive much profit from attendance on University lectures delivered in a language which they only imperfectly understand. But I look forward to a time when Professorships in connection with the University of Bombay, shall be founded either by the State or by private persons. If these were endowed with salaries sufficient to attract to India, for a period of four or five years, men of established reputation in their several departments of study, a great impulse would be given to the intellectual life of Bombay. Those who have seen in Paris the crowd of eager students collected round the chair of a famous Professor, and the enthusiasm which he awakens, must wish that something of the kind could be witnessed in India.

Question 24.—Are there any arrangements between the colleges and schools of your Province to prevent boys who are expelled from one institution, or who leave it improperly, from being received into another? What are the arrangements which you would suggest?

Answer 24.—No one is admitted into Elphinstone College from any other college without a certificate from the principal of that institution that he bears a good moral character, and as the Principal's permission to leave. He is also required to show that he has paid all the fees due, and has no books from the College Library in his possession.

Question 25.—How far do you consider it necessary for European professors to be employed in colleges educating up to the B. A. standard?

Answer 25.—I think that no "college educating up to the B. A. standard" could at present dispense with the aid of European Professors. It is possible to find Natives of this country who have a complete mastery of the English language and an extensive acquaintance with English literature. Such persons can accomplish a great deal; but they cannot, unless they possess extraordinary genius, assist their pupils in the way which an English teacher can do. They cannot assist them effectually to penetrate into the inner spirit and purposes of English thought, or discover its connections with the imposing developments of English political life. I do not believe that any Hindu can teach English or Roman history as it ought to be taught, unless he has lived for many years in Europe and mixed freely with the people. Mathematics and logic and experimental physics can all be taught, I should suppose, as effectually by natives of this country who possess the necessary qualifications as by Englishman. I think that the chairs of Sanskrit ought at present to be pretty equally divided between Native and European scholars, the balance inclining, if inclining at all, in favour of the former. The natives of this country are very generally accredited with a remarkable aptitude for metaphysics. This subject is not ordinarily taught in our colleges, nor is it likely that there will hereafter be much demand for it. The history of European philosophy might be taught effectually by a native of this country, but only by a person who had an extraordinary interest in the subject and unusual industry. At present I believe the rule is observed in the India Office with some strictness to select none but men who have obtained academical distinction at Home for appointment to the professorships in Indian colleges. Some safeguard of this kind is really needed unless these appointments are to become the prey of patronage. There are doubtless many cases of persons who have not taken honours or even a degree at a University who yet possess the most indisputable qualifications for such posts, but any relaxation of the rule unless most carefully guarded, would lead probably to abuses. Capable natives may be excused for feeling considerable indignation when they are superseded by persons from whom they are not long in discovering that they have really nothing to learn.

Question 26.—Are European professors employed or likely to be employed in colleges under native management?

Answer 26.—I think that European professors of English literature would be preferred in colleges under native management, wherever sufficient funds to secure their services were forthcoming.

Question 27.—How far would Government be justified in withdrawing from any existing school or college, in places where any class of the population objects to attend the only alternative institution on the ground of its religious teaching?

Answer 27.—This is a question of practical politics. I have already expressed my opinion that discontent would be excited if proselytizing schools, largely assisted by public money, were the only alternative open to parents in towns or districts where the people had formerly enjoyed the advantages of non-sectarian education.

Question 28.—Can schools and colleges under native management compete successfully with corresponding institutions under European management?

Answer 28.—I do not think that they can as yet in this part of India.

OUR MAHOMEDAN SOLDIERS IN EGYPT.

"PILGRIM" writes to the *Pioneer* :—"I am surprised to notice that no one has yet suggested the carrying out of what would be a very graceful, and at the same time a very politic, act. Your readers are aware that the Indian Contingent despatched to Egypt contains a good many Mahomedans in its ranks, and that all these consider the performance of a pilgrimage to Mecca as among the most meritorious of their religious observances. These troops will, on their return, pass close by Jeddah, the seaport of Mecca. My suggestion is that the transport ships be detained there for the short time necessary for this pilgrimage. By doing so these Mahomedans will be gratified beyond measure, and the thoughtful consideration of Government for their religious feelings will be incontestably shown. Mahomedan loyalty towards the Queen-Empress would receive a powerful stimulus. And not only our rule, but also our army would become more popular among that important section of our fellow-subjects. Two objections suggest themselves: the first, that of expense; the second, that of the presence of a foreign armed body in Arabia. As regards the first, surely from spending money, there are other profits besides those which can be shown in a neatly-ruled ledger account. Government has perforce to do many unpopular acts in India: to please one class and satisfy its right, frequently another has to be offended. Surely the money can be found for the execution of one act, which, whilst intensely gratifying one class, yet contains nothing offensive to another. Concerning the second difficulty, permission could easily be obtained from the Sultan. If he refused, he would have to figure before the Mahomedan population of the world as a hinderer of necessary religious performances, and what then would his influence over his co-religionists in India be worth, if at any future time be wished to make religion a cause of discontent between Indian Mahomedans and the Government?"

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 31st August, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·735
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·814
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	84·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	78·0
General Direction of Wind*	WNW, ENE, E, SE, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	181
Fall of Rain*	0·15
Total fall during month	3·36
,, ,, ,, year	58·00
Additional fall up to 10½ a. m. of the 1st	0·03

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF DISCHARGED SEPOYS.

THE following General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army has been issued:—"It is notified for general information that the Government of India have sanctioned the re-enlistment of all men who took their discharge from the native regiments which were disbanded on the 30th June, 1882, who may now desire re-engagement, on the conditions that they refund any gratuity they may have received, and that they are physically fit for the service. Men so re-enlisting within six months of their discharge will be permitted to count their previous service towards pension on re-enlistment. Gratuities, if not repaid at the time of re-enlistment, are to be recovered from the re-enlisted men by instalments of not less than one-third of their pay. General and other officers commanding are requested to give as wide a publicity as possible to this order. Discharged men wishing to enlist are not to be rejected on account of being below the standard height, if in *all other respects* physically fit."

BURMAH AND THE BURMESE.

THE following is the conclusion of Mr. Pilcher's lecture on "Burmah," :—

The whole country was thus parcelled out in districts among various officers, some of whom managed their affairs themselves, while others, being great officers of State, must mostly have employed deputies. Doubtless the royal exchequer suffered by this arrangement. The Myo-Za (literally "town eater"), as the governor of a district was called, paid a fixed annual sum to the King; and whatever he obtained, by taxation or otherwise, over and above this yearly payment was his own. The sums fixed were not heavy. Thus the district of Rangoon, with its 32 towns, comprising one-third of the whole Irrawaddy Delta, paid only Rs. 10,000 per annum; and the Governor was, in fact, almost a petty independent sovereign. Even the steersmen or captains of the royal war-boats, who had large jaghirs or assignments of land, were practically governors of small districts; and throughout the delta country, indeed, the Burmese word for steersmen meant this and nothing else. The late King, many years ago, seeing no doubt the obvious disadvantages of this system of administration and the advantages of ours, abolished the former, and decreed that all officials should be paid by salaries which he fixed. At the same time the title "Myoza" or "Governor" was retained, and the officers so styled have still special charge of such business relating to their districts as is referred to the capital. Such an arrangement must of course lead to some confusion, as, for instance, when the "Myoza" of a frontier district disposes of business which properly belongs to the Foreign Department. But to return to the Hloot or Council. The Woongyees or Mingyees (literally great rulers—the two terms are synonymous) and the Woondouks have the chief share of authority. All important business is, in the first instance, submitted to them, and they have competent subordinates in sufficient numbers to relieve them from all burdensome details. They, in fact, with certain other officers whom I shall mention later, form the ministry. The authority of the Woongyees is paramount; but less important matters are left to the under-secretaries to settle. The later have the right—indeed, it is always their duty—to remonstrate when they consider the Woongyees to be in error; and a Woondouk who happens to enjoy the special favour and confidence of the King would always have great influence with his superiors. Next in rank to the Woondouks come the Nakhandaws or "Royal listeners." Their function is that of carrying communications from the King to the Council, and *vice versâ*. They write these in large note-books with gilt covers, which are the insignia of their office. They, too, are four in number. Of the Sayaydawgyees (literally royal clerks) or assistant secretaries, who come next in rank, there ought also by custom to be four; but as they have more multifarious work and are really very important officers, there are some score or so of them. Their position is somewhat analogous to that of the Registrar of a Court. They hold preliminary investigations in important judicial matters, and, subject to the ministers' approval, decide unimportant cases themselves; and in general business it is they who do most of the actual executive work. All details are left to them, and hardly any business can be done in the Council without their aid. Next to the assistant secretaries are the four Ameindawyay, whose duty it is to record and transcribe royal orders of all kinds, or, as we should say, orders of the Government, such, for example, as those relating to appointments of officers, leases of forests, and a thousand and one other subjects. The seventh grade is that of Athongsayay, officers whose main duties almost coincide with those of an Executive Engineer at a Presidency town. They have to keep the public buildings in repair, and to build new ones when required. Next in rank are the Ahmadawyay, and after them the Away Youk. The former are what we should call drafters, perhaps. They prepare for issue all letters and orders sent out from the Council. The latter receive and read letters received from a distance, whence the title, and submit them to the ministers. These two classes of officers, and their assistants, are, in fact, the correspondence clerks. The two Thandawgans, or receivers of royal letters, are ceremonial officers. Three times a year the King holds a durbar called a Kadawhweh, which literally means "beg-pardon festival." At this all high officials and feudatory chiefs who can, attend and do homage to the King. Those who cannot, send letters, which it is the business of the Thandawgans to read. The Lessomysayays correspond to the Indian to shakhana clerks. They make lists of all gifts presented to the King, and read them out at durbars. The Yongzan is a sort of master of ceremonies. He makes arrangements for durbars, gives notice to the officers who are to attend, and informs them what business is to be done, what dress they are to appear in, and so forth. The Necha or usher points out to each officer his place at ceremonial meetings of Council and levees. The places in the Hloot are marked by little holes in the floor, through which anciently an attendant waiting below thrust up the stem of each man's pipe, the bowl being held below. For among the Burmese smoking is not held to be incompatible with any grave employment; the prime minister, as he makes obeisance before the King, keeps his cheroot between his fingers; and ubiquitous as the cheeroot now is, it has only recently taken the place of the pipe, its predecessor. The Thissadadawyay, or oath-recorders, are employed to administer the oath of fealty to all who enter the King's service. The ceremony used is worth describing. The oath is first written down in paper and read over in a temple before an image of Gaudama, the candidate repeating the words; the paper is burnt, and the ashes are put into a cup of water; the water is then stirred with a small faggot in which the five kinds of weapons used by the Burmese are all tied up together; and finally the person to be sworn in drinks the cup of water. The five weapons referred to are the bow, the spear, the sword, the cannon, and the musket. It is scarcely necessary to say that miniature models are used in administering the oath. These then are the officers who compose the Hlootaw or Great Council of the kingdom. I now proceed to enumerate those of the other order mentioned above, whose functions are, or originally were, confined to the interior of the Palace. Their office, or place of assembly is styled the Byehdike. The former syllable is, I believe, Taline or Mon, and means bachelor, and thus the whole word means bachelor's chamber. Formerly, it is said, the King's young men used the place as a waiting-room; and the King himself occasionally came there to see his elephants exercised. Now, however, it is used exclusively as a public office. Of this second order of ministers, the Atwinwoons form the first grade. Their title means "interior minister," and their duty is to transact business generally relating to the interior of the Palace, but especially to take up business from the Council to the King. They sleep in turn, two at a time, in the Palace, as indeed the officers of the Council also do. They go to their office at seven in the morning, and every second day they are relieved at three in the afternoon. At nine, the ministers come in from the Hloot, and having discussed whatever business they have with the Atwinwoons for half an hour or so, go in with them to the King's morning levée. In the afternoon there is another informal audience termed "Bosho," because military officers are then admitted with the Atwinwoons to see the King. In the evening, at about eight, the evening reception is held, and at this also the members of the Hloot are present. Business of a special character is usually settled during the day. In the evening all is quiet, strangers are not admitted, and general affairs of State of all kinds are discussed. The relative rank of the Atwinwoons with members of the Council is not absolutely defined. In Crawford's time it was said to be a moot point whether they were above or below the Woondouks. In these days they [illegible] them, as a rule, the point being [illegible] ses by the degree of favour [illegible] with the King. Next in r[illegible] are the Thandawzins. They [illegible] ays in attendance at audien[illegible] King's orders and to transmit them to the Hloot. And they are always employed to bear forth in state from the Palace royal letters, and to perform similar ceremonial offices. The Seemeedoomkonoo are nominally office's in charge of the lighting of the Palace, but they have more important work. They keep a record of persons sleeping inside the palace, and warn those concerned when their turn comes to remain all night. Anyone found inside the main gate after dark, whose name was not down in their books, would be liable to grave suspicion and to punishment. The last grade of Byehdike officials are Tindaneyan-hmoo. Their functions are rather menial than administrative. They look after the furniture and appointments of the Palace, and keep all in order. Besides the Hloot and Byehdike, the public and privy councils, there is yet another very important public office in the Palace, the Shwaydike or treasury. This is, in fact, not only the treasury, but also the depository of the archives of State. Here are kept records of all kinds. The genealogies of hereditary officials can here be traced, and here too are filed lists of the King's artificers. The latter are hereditary servants, and the heads of their families are accounted officers of the Shwaydike. In charge of this office are the following:—

The Shwaydike Woon	Officer in charge.
,, ,, So	Governor.
,, ,, Kyap	Superintendent.
,, ,, Sayay	Clerk.
,, ,, Thangyne	Doorkeeper.

The chief civil and criminal courts of first instance at the capital stand, like the Hloot, literally at the King's gate. They occupy a corresponding position to the East of the Palace, but outside the outmost enclosure. The civil court deals with important business arising at the capital, and hears appeals from provincial and subordinate courts. Appeals relating to landed property and hereditary offices, however, go to the Hloot, from whose jurisdiction no civil case is, at least in theory, excluded. The criminal court disposes of cases arising in the city of Mandalay, but not appeals. All criminal appeals also go to the Hloot. Judicial business is there, on occasion, transacted with great solemnity. When the Crown Prince or any other member of the Royal Family presides, the suitors or their advocates are alone allowed to appear in the first instance, the general public being excluded. Both parties must be suitably dressed, and before they appear they are given long loose white coats to wear, and caps of which the plaintiff's is green, and the defendant's is red. These are provided at the public expense, and kept at the courts. They are usually worn merely by the advocates for the parties,

The members of the Council themselves never appear without their proper uniform, a fillet of white muslin round the head, and a loose muslin coat over a tight-fitting white cotton coat. The analogy between the coats and caps and a barrister's gown and wig scarcely needs to be suggested. The Myo-woons, or district officers, practically exercise full civil and criminal jurisdiction in all ordinary suits. Appeals in criminal cases, though under certain circumstances they are allowed, are said to be especially rare. Punishments are inflicted at the discretion of the judge, there being no penal code. In most instances the offender can get of with a fine, or at least a money payment. Sometimes again, when crime has been so rife as to attract special attention, punishments more cruel than ordinary are awarded. If, as sometimes happens, a district officer has been unusually severe and is called to account, he can generally excuse himself on the ground that "his hand reached further than he intended," that is to say, that he acted hastily, but his zeal carried him away. Of Burmese ideas about the administration of civil justice I have had a good opportunity of learning something during my stay at Mandalay; for I then sat once a week or so with a Burmese judge in the Mixed Court. The character of judges for impartiality is not held in such high esteem amongst the Burmese as amongst ourselves. And though they use the laws of Manoo to some extent as a civil code, their procedure is of course of their own making. Hence it is not surprising that in deciding civil suits the principal aim of the judge is, if possible, to satisfy both parties, the result being in almost all cases a compromise; and that ordeal is a recognized mode of determining disputes. I may here remark that oaths are not used, as in our courts, on ordinary occasions. They are regarded as a kind of ordeal in themselves, and are only taken in the last resort by one of the parties, on the agreement of the other to be bound by the result. The oath is taken with great solemnity before the altar, and a sort of festival is held on the occasion, the parties and their friends going with a band in holiday attire to the temple. The Burmese say there are six classes of judges. First, there are the parties themselves, who may agree together to some decision of their cause. Secondly, they may appoint one or more arbitrators of their own. Thirdly, there is the unpaid but officially appointed and recognized arbitrator whose court is termed Khong. Above this is the court of the district officer; then the Chief Civil Court at the capital; and finally, the King, whose authority is mostly exercised through the Hloot. The commencement of a suit in court is by the presentation of a written plaint, on which the judge commonly orders an assistant, called Na-khan ("listener"), to inquire into the case, and report. The Nakhan examines the parties and perhaps their witnesses, and presents his report. With this the parties submit their pleading, full statements of cause of action, and reply or defence. A day is then appointed for hearing, advocates are chosen, and the case is heard. After the necessary examination of the parties and their witnesses, issues are fixed by the judge, who at the same time declares on whom the burden of proof lies. Thus the order runs, "Let the plaintiff prove so and so" and, "Let the defendant, if he can, prove so and so." Witnesses are examined after this, and judgment is given. If the parties agree to abide by the judgment, they both eat tea, and the judgment thus becomes final. If they do not so agree, they may appeal to a higher grade of court. Sometimes, if the worsted party is considered unreasonable and contumcious, he is imprisoned for a time to compel him to "eat tea" and accept the court's decision. The oath ordeal is often proposed by one of the parties themselves. The Burmese are a very religious people, and regard an oath with some dread. They are not litigious or quarrelsome. And thus A often says, "If B will swear to his version of the story I will be satisfied." There are three other forms of ordeal. In one two candles, one for each party, of equal size, and with equally thick wicks, are solemnly burnt on an altar in a temple, the deity having been first invoked, and that party is worsted whose candle goes out first. In another, each man's forefinger is wrapped round with feathers so as to leave the tip exposed. The forefingers are plunged in molten lead, and then tied up for a few days. If one party is injured and the other is not, the former loses. If there is difficulty in deciding which is more hurt, the fingers are pricked, and the flow of serum from the one finger and not from the other determines the point. The third kind of ordeal is by water. The two parties go into sufficiently deep water, and their heads are pushed down with poles. He wins who can remain under longest. It is in these days allowed to undergo this and, I suppose, other ordeals by deputy, a permission which seems to detract not a little from their value. But indeed they are not often resorted to. When Crawford visited Ava in 1826, however, this could hardly have been the case, for he even gives details of the various fees payable to those who assisted at the ordeals. Fees and presents were, at least in his the day, so common that to take a man to court was to inflict a grievous injury on him. And indeed, at the present day, too, the word "case" or "suit" has same significant connotation he ascribes to it."

The Hon'ble Sir C. U. Aitchison, in calling for a vote of thanks to Mr. Pilcher for his interesting lecture, remarked that it contained a great deal which might afford food for reflection; while, he said, the information concerning Upper Burmah, and its system of government, was new to most of those present.

Sir Charles Aitchison then announced that the Council of the United Service Institution of India awarded the institution gold medal for 1882 to Lieutenant A. H. Mason, R.E., for the best essay on "Strategical measures best adapted for enabling our troops to meet an army provided with artillery and all the modern arms of precision beyond our North-West Frontier." Also that essays by Captain E. R. Elles, R. A., and Major T. O. Underwood, 5th P.C., were respectively second and third best. There were eight competitors. The Council regretted that, owing to the political nature of the subject and of the essays submitted, they were precluded from publishing them in their journal.

The gold medal for 1883 will be presented for the best essay on "The Volunteer Force of India: its future and present." The following are the conditions for competition:—

(1) The candidates must be Government gazetted officers.

(2) The essays must be legibly written, or printed, not exceeding 32 pages of the size and style of the journal.

(3) Essays must be received by the Secretary on or before 1st May, 1883.

(4) The essays must be strictly anonymous, but each to have a motto, and be accompanied by a sealed envelope, with the motto written on the outside and the name of the candidate inside.

(5) The essays with be submitted for decision to referees chosen by the Council.

(6) The name of the successful candidate will be made known at the annual meeting, and his essay will be printed in the journal.

Notice is also given that one number (100 pages) of the journal will be devoted to the publication of papers on "The reduction of official correspondence and returns," under the following conditions:—

(*a*) All contributions to be received before the 1st January, 1883, to be signed by the writer and not to exceed 10 pages of the size and style of the journal.

(*b*) No remarks will be made by the Council on the respective merits of the different papers, but if, in their opinion, a sufficient quantity worthy of publication to complete one number (100 pages) of the United Service Institution of India Journal be received, they will be so published, as early as practicable after January, 1883.

(*c*) No restriction is placed on the branches of correspondence, so long as they be connected with the Army in India; but notice is given that wholesale fault-finding with, or depreciation of the existing systems, without some clear and definite suggestions as to reform or improvement, will not be accepted.

(*d*) The Council, while fully recognising that any important reform in this direction would and must originate from Government itself, are sanguine that by officers writing on portions of the subject best known to themselves, and especially on the branch of the service to which they belong, or may have been for years connected with, much valuable information may be gleaned.

BELGAUM RACES FOR 1882.

THESE races will take place at Belgaum on the 5th and 7th October, 1882.

STEWARDS.—The Regent of Kolhapur, Colonel Strong, Colonel Dunn, Major Trueman, Captain Boyle, W. H. Horsley Esq., C. W. Gordon, Esq., and Dr. Cooper.

J. Kettle, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

FIRST DAY.

THE KABUL CUP.—Value Rs. 200. Presented by the Regent of Kolhapur. A flat race for all horses. Weight for age and class, raised 4st. 7lbs. Four horses, the *bonâ fide* property of different owners to start, or the Cup will be withheld. Winners at any time, once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; three times or oftener, 14lbs. extra. Horses that have never started allowed 3lbs.; Galloways allowed 7lbs. additional. Distance—about 1 mile. Entrance—Rs. 3.

THE TOM THUMB STEEPLECHASE.—Value Rs. 150. Second pony to receive Rs. 10 out of the Stakes. For all ponies 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry:—Walers, 13st.; Arabs, 12st. 4lb.; Country-breds, 11st. 10lb.; 2lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch below 13-2, but the amount of weight allowed on the score of height shall not in any case exceed 1½ stone. Winners at any time, once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; three times or oftener, 14lbs. extra. Ponies that have never started allowed 3lbs. Distance—about 1¼ miles. Entrance Rs. 2.

THE BELGAUM DERBY.—Value Rs. 400. Second to receive Rs. 20 out of the Stakes. A flat race for all horses. Weight for age and class raised 4st. 7lbs. Winners at any time, once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; three times or more, 14lbs. extra. Horses that have never started allowed 3lbs. Galloways allowed 7lbs. additional. Distance—about 1 mile. Entrance—Rs. 3.

THE KOLHAPUR CUP.—Value Rs. 300. Presented by the Regent of Kolhapur. A steeplechase for all horses. The scale of weights, by the express wish of the donor, to be as follows:—Country-breds, 10st. 7lbs.; Arabs 11sts. 7lbs.; Walers 12st. 7lbs. Four horses, the *bona fide* property of different owners, to start, or the Cup will be withheld. Winners at any time, once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; three times or oftener, 14lbs. extra. Distance—about 2 miles. Entrance—3 Rs.

THE REGENT'S PLATE.—Value Rs. 100. Presented by the Regent of Kolhapur, and Rs. 50 added from the fund. A flat race for all ponies 13-2 and under. Four ponies, the *bonâ fide* property of different owners to start, or the Cup will be withheld. Weight for inches raised 4st. 7lbs.; 2lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch under 13-2. Winners at any time, once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; three times or oftener, 14lbs. extra. Distance—about ¾ mile. Entrance—Rs. 2.

SECOND DAY.

GALLOWAY FLAT RACE.—Value Rs. 300. Second to receive Rs. 20 out of the Stakes. For all Galloways. Weight for age and inches raised 4st. 7lbs, 2lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch below 14 hands. Winners at any time, once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; three times or oftener, 14lbs. extra. Galloways that have never started allowed 3lbs. Distance—about ¾ mile. Entrance—Rs. 3.

THE BELGAUM STEEPLECHASE.—Value Rs. 400. Second to receive Rs. 20 out of the Stakes. A Steeplechase for all horses. Weight for age and class raised 4st. 7lbs. Winners at any time of hurdle races or steeplechases, once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; three times or more, 14lbs. extra. Horses that have never started allowed 3lbs. Galloways allowed 7lbs. additional. Distance—about 3 miles. Entrance—Rs. 3.

THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP.—Value Rs. 100. For all horses that have started during the meeting. Forced for winners at Rs. 10 for each race won; optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 3—to go to the winner. Distance—about ¾ mile.

CONSOLATION PONY HANDICAP.—Value Rs. 50. For all ponies that have started at the Meeting. Forced for winners, at Rs. 5 for each race won; optional to losers, at an entrance of Re. 1—to go to the winner. Distance—about ⅞ mile.

CONDITIONS.

The Races to be run under the Western India Turf Club Rules of 1882.

The decision of the Stewards will be final.

An Owner must have subscribed Rs. 20 to the fund to enable him to enter a horse.

Rs. 10 for each horse schooled over any of the fences on the Course.

Starting in Sky Meetings does not deprive horses or ponies from claiming the 3lbs. allowance.

Ageing and Measuring of horses and ponies will take place at the Stand House, Belgaum, at 4 p.m. on the 27th September, 1882.

Entries for all races close on the 22nd September, 1882, and must be accompanied by a remittance for the full amount of such entries, and for the forced subscriptions due by the owners, otherwise such entries will be declined.

Any race not filling, the Stewards have power to make another.

Gentlemen riders—professionals 7lbs. extra,

Colours must be worn.

A fee of 5 per cent. on the gross value of each Pari-mutuel and Lottery will be payable to the fund.

No person will be allowed to take part in any lottery or pari-mutuel who is not a subscriber.

Any one making an objection must deposit Rs. 50 with the Honorary Secretary, which will be forfeited to the fund should, in the opinion of the Stewards, the objection be considered frivolous.

Course fee for winners shall be Rs. 5 for ponies and Rs. 20 for horses and galloways for each race including matches and private sweepstakes.

All entrance money to go to the fund.

Should the public money not be sufficient the Stewards have the power to make a proportionate deduction from the added money.

J. KETTLE, Hony. Secretary.

CONFIRMATION OF THE ROYAL PRINCES.

(From the *Court Circular.*)

OSBORNE, Aug. 9.

THE Confirmation of their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales took place at Whippingham Church yesterday afternoon in the presence of the Queen and the Royal Family.

Her Majesty, with their Royal Highnesses Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Albany, and the Princesses Sophie and Margaret of Prussia, arrived at the church at 4 o'clock, and were conducted to their places on the south side of the chancel.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Princes Albert Victor and George and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, arrived at the same time. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Princesses took their seats on the opposite side of the chancel, and the two Princes in front of the communion rails.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, and the Rev. George Connor, M.A. (in the absence from illhealth of the Rev. Canon Prothero, M.A., rector of Whippingham), having previously taken their places within the communion rails, and the Rev. T. Macnamara, M.A., at the reading desk, the service commenced with the hymn No. 308, and at its conclusion his Grace the Archbishop delivered a charge and proceeded with the ceremony of confirmation, the service being concluded with a hymn composed by the Prince Consort.

The following ladies and gentlemen in waiting upon Her Majesty were in attendance:—The Dowager Duchess of Athole, the Hon. Mary Pitt, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B., Lieutenant-General Gardiner, Captain Edwards, C.B., and the Master of the Household.

In attendance on the Prince and Princess of Wales were Miss Knollys, the Hon. Henry Tyrwhitt Wilson, Mr. Francis Knollys, C.B., and the Rev. J. N. Dalton, C.M.G., Governor to the two young Princes.

Captain Percival was in attendance on the Duke and Duchess of Albany. Mdlle. de Perpigna and Mdlle. Bujeard were in attendance upon the Princesses of Prussia.

The following ladies and gentlemen had the honour of receiving invitations to be present:—Lord and Lady Colville of Culross, Lady Suffield, Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn, K.S.I., V.C., Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B., the Hon. Lady Ponsonby and the Misses Ponsonby, Lady Cowell, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Bauer, Mr. Sahl, Dr. Reid, Dr. Hoffmeister, Captain Thomson and Commander Holland, of Her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, Captain Lord Charles Scott, C.B., Commander Hill, and the officers of Her Majesty's ship Bacchante, Commander Rose and Lieutenant Graham, of Her Majesty's yacht Osborne, and Staff-Captain Balliston, of Her Majesty's yacht Alberta.

The servants of the Royal Household were present.

A detachment of seamen and marines from Her Majesty's ship Bacchante were also present.

On Her Majesty's return to Osborne Captain Lord Charles Scott, C.B., and the officers of the Bacchante were received by the Queen, when Lord Charles Scott presented them individually.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Miss Tait and the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family in the evening.

Her Majesty walked out this morning with Princess Beatrice.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Miss Tait and the Dean of Windsor have left Osborne.

The Queen has communicated to the officers and men of the naval and military forces at Alexandria Her Majesty's appreciation of their services in the late engagements, her sympathy for the losses sustained, and her anxiety for the welfare of the wounded.

THE SEIZURE OF ARMS IN CLERKENWELL.

THOMAS WALSH was brought before Mr. Justice Stephen, at the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, on the following charge:—"Compassing, imagining, inventing, devising, and intending to deprive Our Lady the Queen, from the style, honour, and royal name of the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom; and to levy war against her Majesty within the United Kingdom, in order by force and constraint to compel her to change her measures and counsels; and expressing and declaring by divers overt acts and deeds such compassings, imaginings, inventions, devices, and intentions." The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. A. Smith, and Mr. Poland represented the prosecution; and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Biron, Mr. Avory, and Mr. Abrahams. The Attorney-General having opened the case, evidence was adduced proving the purchase and storage of arms and ammunition by the prisoner, and their despatch by him to various parts of Ireland under concealment. Witnesses were next examined to prove the existence of a treasonable conspiracy in Ireland, one man stating that on the 26th of December, 1881, one Timothy Thomas Foley asked him to join a Fenian society, and administered to him an oath to be loyal to the Irish Republic; to be ready at a moment's notice to take up arms in defence of his country; to be obedient to his superior officers and not to reveal any secrets to be told him. Foley produced a Testament, when he administered the oath and placed his (the witness's) name along with others on a piece of paper. He was to subscribe 1s. a month. Addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoner, Mr. Biron contended that the result of a fair and calm and open investigation of all the facts would be consistent with the innocence of the prisoner. He then contended at some length that there was no real treasonable conspiracy in Ireland, and that therefore there could be no conviction. The actions of the prisoner were not consistent with those of a trusted conspirator, but with those of an ignorant dupe; and everything that he said or did could be accounted for only by the theory that he was the tool of others who had wicked and malevolent designs. T[illegible] Attorney-General maintained that the inferenc[illegible] be drawn from the facts submitted was th[illegible] prisoner was not a dupe; and that there wa[illegible] cient evidence to show that there were i[illegible] and designs of a treasonable character. [illegible] as innocent and honest and loyal as the[illegible] asked to assume, and desired to show[illegible] demned the acts of those who were[illegible] treacherous, why did he show fealty[illegible] Why did he owe fealty to them, a[illegible] no disclosure, no statement as [illegible] were? And why was no men[illegible] who had brought him into his[illegible] that the guilty could be broug[illegible]

Mr. Justice Stephen summ[illegible] He explained somewhat fully[illegible] alleged crime consisted, in [illegible] might understand what que[illegible] determine. What was popula[illegible] Treason-Felony Act was passed i[illegible] when there were great disturbanc[illegible] and also in other parts of Europ[illegible] that Act was to enable the Government to indic[illegible] felony persons who had committed acts wh[illegible] under the older law would have either gon[illegible] punished, or must have amounted to the c[illegible] offence of high treason. The prisoner was [illegible] under the third section of the Treas[illegible] Act, according to which whoever intended[illegible] the Queen, or to levy war against th[illegible] order by constraint to compel her t[illegible] measures, and expressed such inten[illegible] acts, was guilty of treason felony. [illegible] tention was the gist of and cons[illegible] no one could be convicted of tha[illegible] intention was manifested by [illegible] question, therefore, was wheth[illegible] if he had the intention, sh[illegible] pression. If there was an [illegible] any person to produce ins[illegible] insurrection being to se[illegible] independent of the U[illegible] formed an equal and[illegible] would most undoub[illegible] the intention to [illegible] be an intention[illegible] That was the[illegible] charged. Le[illegible] formed an i[illegible] war agai[illegible] open acts. Practically there were three questions: first, whether there was a conspiracy formed for both or for either of the purposes named; secondly, if there were such a conspiracy, was the prisoner a party to it; and thirdly, were the various acts which it was proved he had done committed for the purpose and with the intention of carrying into effect both or either of the purposes. There was no doubt that Walsh had committed acts in connection with the purchase and consignment of arms and ammunition; but the whole question of guilty or not guilty turned mainly upon whether he knew that those arms were to be used either for deposing or making war upon the Queen. If the jury were beyond all reasonable doubt satisfied that the arms were sent to Ireland—he would not say for any illegal nor for any criminal purposes—but to be used in an insurrection against the Queen or for deposing her, they ought to convict the prisoner; but if they had any reasonable doubt they should acquit him. The evidence with regard to the proclamations posted in Cork, Limeric, Tralee, and other places in the south-west of Ireland was then referred to, and Mr. Justice Stephen said that it showed the existence of a conspiracy between a considerable number of persons to effect the independence of Ireland and to depose the Queen. Evidence had also been submitted as to the drilling of men at night and of the administration of an oath respecting the "Irish Republic." But there was absolutely no evidence whatever that the prisoner had had anything to do with the proclamations, the drilling, or the administration of the oath, or with any one who knew anything about those matters. Mr. Justice Stephen went at length into the evidence as to the hiring by the prisoner of premises for the storage of the arms, remarking that while it was urged that the prisoner was the dupe of others, it was a suspicious fact that both the prisoner and his counsel were silent as to who employed the dupe.

The jury, after an absence of about ten minutes, returned a verdict of Guilty.

Mr. Justice Stephen, addressing the prisoner, said that the sentence he was about to pass was one founded upon the opinion that the prisoner had been playing only a subordinate part, and had been acting in wrong and wicked obedience—in obedience knowing what he was about—to the direction of persons of greater importance than himself and possessed of greater means of doing mischief. The sentence would be penal servitude for seven years.

THE NEW PORT AT HARWICH.

THE effect of the growing importance of Antwerp for the English and Continental passenger and goods traffic has made itself distinctly felt on the English side of the North Sea. In fact, it has led to the foundation of what will ultimately be a new town in the county of Essex. The present accommodation at Harwich has been found inadequate to the increasing trade, and accordingly the Great Eastern Railway Company have erected on the estuary of the Stour, three-quarters of a mile from Harwich, a splendid now quay, where its vessels will land passengers and goods in future. This new port has been named Parkeston. The quay there is 1,800ft. in length, and is provided with warehouses, 1,400ft. long and 60ft. broad. Close by the quay it is intended to erect a new railway station and an hotel, with extensive waiting-rooms for the convenience of passengers passing to and fro between England and the Continent. There are also to be erected bonded stores, Customs offices, offices for merchants and workmen, so that in fact, as we have mentioned, the growth of Antwerp, added to the existing traffic with Rotterdam and other ports, has led to the foundation of a new town in England. Parkeston will, in future, be the port through which a large traffic, not only between London and the Continent, but between the middle and North of England and the Continent, will pass the company having completed certain extensive lines which will bring the port in direct communication with Birmingham Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Nottingham, and the other great manufacturing centres of the kingdom.—*Builder.*

PARIS AS A SEAPORT.

THE French Society of Civil Engineers have recently had under consideration a project of M. Bouquet de la Grye, Hydrographer to the Navy, for rendering Paris accessible to ships with a draft of six or seven métres (say 23ft.). He proposes to deepen, the Seine bed by dredging, and to lower the water level between Rouen and Poissy, so forming a maritime basin about 103 miles long and 150ft. in width, twice the width of the Suez Canal. The excavation would progressively reach a depth of about 53ft. below the present bottom at Poissy, and the water level would be lowered about 40ft. The quantity of matter to be removed is estimated at the enormous figure of 75,000,000 cubic métres. Only the sharper curves of the river should be avoided; bridges should be raised or rendered moveable. At Poissy vessels should rise by a "cascade" of locks, about 110ft. in the forest of Saint Germain, to an upper canal, fed with water from the Seine, by means of turbines driven by the fall of Seine water at the locks of Poissy. This canal would extend to Aubervilliers, passing above the Seine and the railways; its [illegible] would be nearly that of the canal of La Villette. There should be two harbours, a lower and an upper, at the borders of the forest of Saint Germain, and ships going to the higher canal should not interfere with those at the lower port, whence Transatlantic merchandise should be sent straight to the Rhine Valley. The expense of the lower canal between Rouen and Poissy is estimated at about 150,000,000 francs, that of the upper about 1,000,000. The scheme has been vigorously discussed, and some eminent engineers have taken grave objection to it. Among other points the new behaviour of the waters of the Seine at low water, and in times of flood, the maintenance of the new bed, the expense of execution (thought to be under estimated), are noted as presenting difficulty. The problem of the bridges between Rouen and Poissy is not regarded as easily soluble. It is asked. How will the *regime* of rivers or streams entering the Seine between Rouen and Poissy be affected? How are their mouths to be treated so as to maintain their water level and avoid damage to property on their bank? What of the strong drainage of land along the Seine, with resultant injury to cultivation from lowering the level of the river? Will not the water falls at works, the foundations of houses, wells, springs, in a word, property generally be gravely compromised?

THE DURATION OF LUMINOUS PERCEPTION.

ATTEMPTS have repeatedly been made to determine the time which elapses between the appearance of a light before the eye, and the production of a signal by the person on perceiving the light. M. Charpentier has experimented afresh as to this and with some novel results. The subject of experiment looked into a large blackened case and towards a window. A hole in the further side of the case was closed by a metallic shutter held in position by an electro-magnet, though not touched by it. A person behind the case broke the circuit of the magnet, so that the shutter fell; his act also produced a mark on a rotating cylinder. On seeing the light the person looking into the case presse[illegible] spring with the forefinger of his right hand[illegible] this act also, by electrical agency, produ[illegible] mark on the cylinder. The interval betw[illegible] marks, compared with the *data* of [illegible] chronograph, afforded a measure of [illegible] "duration of luminous perceptio[illegible] that with the same person, and [illegible] this duration varies, without [illegible] to the extent of double. Bu[illegible] may be arrived at from say [illegible] this, in the author's case, [illegible] second (direct vision.) [illegible] varied from 9 to 15 [illegible] sensibly the same [illegible] notably increased [illegible] speaking or att[illegible] ment. It is [illegible] direct visio[illegible] the retina[illegible] between [illegible] reduce[illegible] ly su[illegible] the[illegible] th[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG 1.

THE Bank of England return shows the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities at 39 per cent. as against 38 per cent. last week, and in the open market rates of discount are quoted ⅛ lower at 2¾ on 4 months' and 2⅝ on 3 months' paper.

Consols come unchanged at 99⅝ and French Rentes at 115¾. The 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan is quoted ⅛ higher at 100⅝, but 4 per cent. Rupee Paper is ¼ lower at 83½, whilst Fours-and-a-half remain unchanged at 89 1-16.

In the Mincing-lane Markets, Coffee is dull at a decline of 1s. per cwt., Cocoanut-oil unchanged. Seeds and Wheat remain without quotable change.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was quiet at unchanged prices all round, with the one exception of Fair Omra, which is advanced 1-16d. The day's sales were estimated at 8,000 bales, but of Surats the proportion was very fair, 1,500 bales. In New York prices continue unaltered at 12 15-16 cents. for ready Mid-Uplands, 11·72 cents for November shipment. The receipts at the ports for the current week give the following comparisons :—

	1882.	1881	1880.
Thirsdays Receipts............	5,000	5,400	5,700
Six days' do.	18,000	36,400	31,600

EXCHANGE.—As was the case last week Reuter has again made a mistake in wiring the amount of Council drafts sold during the week, the fact from the correction received to-day being apparently that only the 25 lacs offered at the usual weekly biddings have been placed. This of course puts a very different complexion on the extent of the demand for remittance to this side, but at the same time things here remain unchanged, as the Government minimum of 1s. 8d. is now looked upon as a permanency. For ready bills closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 1-32d. per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 8d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	„
Credits 3 „ „	1s. 8 5-16d.	„
Francs „ „	2·14¼	„

On Calcutta rates remain unaltered at ⅛ per cent. premium for demand and 7-16 per cent discount for 60 day's sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has, perhaps, met a shade more enquiry during the day, and Fours in large amounts may now be quoted at Rs. 100 9-16 to ⅝ ; Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 107⅛ to 3-16.

SHARES are still very quiet with only a small business passing. Banks are unchanged, Bank of Bombays being steady at Rs. 760. In Press Companies the only change to notice is a decline of Rs. 20 in Akbar. Spinning and Weaving Companies are still dull with a further very general decline of Rs. 5 per share. Bombay Burmah Trading are Rs. 5 higher.

COTTON is in the same position as before. Nothing whatever doing for export, and prices nominally unchanged.

SEEDS remain unaltered. Wheat is steady at previous prices, supplies being insignificant.

FREIGHTS are not quotably changed. By the Anchor Line 27s. 6d. for Wheat, and 32s. 6d. for Measurement is still quoted, but the anticipation of more tonnage taking the berth renders people chary about looking. For London, Wheat at 30s. and Measurement at 35s. finds few shippers. We have now several disengaged steamers in harbour, and it remains to be seen what will be done with them. Should they take the berth at current rates a decline may very confidently be anticipated, as produce is in very small compass.

PIECE-GOODS show no change of any kind. [illegible] unaltered, but there is not much passing [illegible] arrive. [illegible] steady. From [illegible]

SPINNING AND W[illegible] COMPA[illegible]

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	[illegible]
Paroll S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	240
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 10	145
New issue	..	100	70	..	109
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30 p. s	580
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	730
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	..	48
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	970
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	715
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	875
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	520
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	750
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,050
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,070
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	200	..	200
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	900	500	500	50	[illegible]
Jewraz Bhaiboo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,040
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	935
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	955
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	150 p.s.	2,205xd
Mahaluxumi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 55	835
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 85	1,355
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	237½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,270
National Spinning	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	840
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	900
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	710
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	295
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	975
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	600
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	785
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	875

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 50	1,230
Akola Press Co.	85	500	all	..	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	15p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,250
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	495
[illegible]lary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p. s.	600
[illegible] Cotton Ginning [illegible] Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	570
[illegible] Cotton Gin[illegible]	1,400	250	all	10	93
[illegible]s Co.	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,140
[illegible]& G. Co.	500	300	all	30	165
[illegible]ss Co.	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,265
[illegible]	150	325	8,500	300 p.a.	2,800
[illegible]	300	500	all	75 p.s.	535 xd.
[illegible]	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,750
[illegible]	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,325
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	[illegible]	25	500
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	660

[illegible]EOUS.

[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	100	485
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	5 p.c	140 135
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	225	2,585 472½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	p.ct.	10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	85
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	460 100

[illegible]

from Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. V. Flanarz, 110 deck, and 46 extra crews.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cathay, 1,884 tons, Captain W. M. Robbie, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Trieste, &c, brought the English mail and the following cargo :—7 packages hardware, 9 packages glassware, 6 packages ropes, 12 packages metal wire, 4 packages fruits, 5 boxes goldware, 10 boxes gold, 4 cases wine, 37 bales twist, 105 cases cologne, 25 cases vermouth, 204 cases beads, 40 bags flour, 147 boxes silver, 1 box silver ware, 25 packages piecegoods, 2 cases soap, 9 packages colors and spaints, 4 cases cigarettes, 2 cases false pearls, 240 boxes silver coins, 76 boxes silver and silver coins, 4,358 plants and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
1	Malacca (s).........	Edwards ...	Zanzibar, Aug. 21.
	Hutton (s)	Henderson...	Kurrachee, Aug. 20.
	Egbert (s)	Blacklock ...	———, Aug. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
1	China (s)..............	Dodero.....	Genoa.
	Ischia (s)............	McDonald ...	Suez.
	Henzada (s)	Coles	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Alpine, Soutar, to Jeddah.
Steamer King Arthur, Dyer, to Jeddah.
Inchulva, Harding, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
28	Chinsura (s)	Sayers ...	...Moulmein, Aug. 25.
	Dunalistair (s).....	Sangstar.....	Rio Janeiro, June 25.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 28.—2 steamers (numbers undistinguishable). Ship Traveller, Loch Ranza and a ship (numbers undistinguishable).

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 1.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia (s)—84 casks ale, C. Macdonald and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Italia (s)—4 cases soap and 24 cases oilmanstore, Surufally Heptoola.

FROM LONDON.

Cathay (s)—7 packages printed books, &c., Cooper and Co ; 5 cases printed books, Thacker and Co ; 2 cases printed books, Hormusjee Sorabjee ; 9 cases printed books, Atmaram Sagoon and Co ; 23 boxes bar silver (Rs.60870) 5 boxes bar gold (Rs. 214,940) the Cht. Bank.

Rohilla (s)—4 cases toys, Essoofbhoy Caderbhoy ; 6 cases sheet glass and 5 casks hardware, Hassamally Lallmeya.

FROM NEW YORK.

Rohotomana—53,000 cases kerosine-oil, Wallace and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Cathay (s)—5 cases pound beads, Framjee Ardasir Davar and Son.

Bokhara (s)—2 cases pound beads, Cursetjee Sorabjee Wadia.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Inchulva (s)—40 bales cotton, Nanjee Bhanjee.

Bretton Hall (s)—30½ cwts myrabolams, Thakersey Soonderdass ; 117 bales cotton, Legeyt and Co ; 89 bales cotton, Pragjee Dayall ; 108 bales cotton, Ludha Cullianjee.

FOR LONDON.

Assam (s)—651 cwts pepper, Guneshdass Narrundass ; 15¼ cwts fishmaws, L. Mahomed ; 5 cwts fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo ; 195 cwts horns, Natha Essa ; 50 bales cotton, Sewchund Motichund ; 18 bales cotton, The P. and O. Co.

FOR HULL.

Welbury (s)—6,400 cwts wheat and 4,200 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sandal (s)—32,999 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Sumatra (s)—80 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar (s)—100 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Sumatra (s)—50 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta ; 25 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co ; 350 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim ; 400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 20 bales cotton, N. B. Mody and Co ; 310 bales cotton and 50 bales twist, Tata and Co.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 2.

[illegible] Justice West.)

[illegible]

Keef, Lieut., S. Fusilers, on duty, [illegible] bad.

Powlett, Captain R. A., on leave, from Simla.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 31.

Van Heythueysen, Col., Staff, on leave, to England.

Hewlett, Dy. Surg.-Genl., on duty, to Mhow.

Warden, Lievt., Staff Corps, on duty, to Neemuch.

Carter, Lieut., 19th Bombay N. I., from leave, to Malegam.

Langtry, Lieut.-Col., 8th Hussars, on duty, to R. Pindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.,
Bombay, September 1.

Vol. D. Isaacs having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D. Company.

By order,
W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN ROSS, K. C. B.,
Commanding at Poona, August 29.

A Board of Examination will assemble at Poona on 4th Sept. at the Mess Room, 2nd Bn., East Yorkshire.-Regt., for the purpose of examining the undermentioned officers in Musketary.—

1st Bn. Rifle Bgde.—Capt. H. F. G. Forbes, and the Hon. E. Noel, Lieut's Schomberg Kerr, J. S. Cowans, R. N. Rycroft, W. F. Parker, C. H. Hastings, E. M. Woodhouse, and W. J. Lascelles.

2nd Bn., East Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut's. B. M. Hamilton, C. A. Kemball, and J. R. F. Sladen.

A Board of Examination will assemble at Ahmednagar, on the 4th Sept. at such time and place as the Officer Commanding the Station may appoint for the examination of the undermentioned officers in Musketry.

1st Bn. Rifle Bgde.—Lieut's. [illegible] Loftus Tottenham, H. L. Rokeby[illegible], now at Kirkee, is Under instructions to proceed forthwith to Madras for Dy. Surg.-Genl. [illegible] in charge vice Dr. Stewart.

The undermentioned officers will appear before the Musketry Examination Board at Ahmednagar, instead of at Poona.

1st Bn. Rifle Bgde.—Capt. the Hon. E. Noel, and Lieut. R. N. Rycroft.

The undermentioned officers having been examined by a Board of officers and pronounced to have passed in subject (a) and (b) referred to in S. G. O. 13 of 1881 are qualified to appear before the periodical Board for examination in subjects (c) and (d), for the rank of Major:—Major J. D. Mansel, Rifle Brig., A. D. C. to Major-Gen. Sir John Ross, K. C. B.; Capt. C. S. Shephard, The King's Own (R. L.) Regt., A. D. C. and Interpr. to H. E. the C-in-C; Capt. G. H. Dean, 12th Lancers, Extra A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Gov.; Major H. L. Dundas, 2nd Bn. E. Y. Regt. D. A. A. G., Bombay Dist. Capt. G. C. Roupell, 2nd Bn. E. Y. Regt.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, August 29.*)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. L. B. Cumming, Acting Dist. Judge, [illegible]avery, privilege leave for one month and twelve [illegible] from 18th Sept.

[illegible] G. Stokes, the privilege leave for three [illegible] granted to Mr. G. Stokes, Depy. Supdt. of [illegible] Madras, in the Gazette of the 9th May will [illegible] from 1st October next.

[illegible] D. Hardinge, to act as Sub-Collr. and [illegible]orth Arcot, during the employment of [illegible]

[illegible]nnett, Asst. Colr., Tanjore, is tem[illegible]ed on the special duty of preparing [illegible]inistration Report of the Madras [illegible]1881-82, from 16th Sept.

[illegible]UDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] Wright Regtr. of Assurances and [illegible] Companies, furlough to Europe for six [illegible]lieu of the three months' privilege leave granted him in Gazette of 30th May last.

Mr. W. J. A. Sullivan, Supdt. of Police, to be Supdt. of Police, Nellore Dist.

Mr. H. E. Sweet, Asst. Supdt. of Police, Tinnevelly Dist., to be Asst. Supdt. of Police, Godavari Dist.

Mr. G. A. S. Thompson, to be Asst. Supdt of [illegible]ce, Tinnevelly Dist., vice Mr. Millett, deceased, [illegible] officiate as Asst. Supdt. of Police, Kurnool [illegible] during the employment of Mr. H. G. Young [illegible]

[illegible] D. Robinson, to be Asst. Supdt. of Police, [illegible] vice Mr. H. T. Ross, promoted, but [illegible] Asst. Supdt. of Police, Malabar Dist., [illegible]mployment of Mr. S. P. C. Scott, on [illegible]

[illegible] to act as Asst. Supdt. of Police, [illegible] during the employment of Mr. G. [illegible] other duty.

[illegible]son to act as Asst. Supt. of [illegible]ist., during the absence of Mr. [illegible] leave.

[illegible] DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] has granted to the Re. [illegible] Coimbatore leave for [illegible]

[illegible] the Salt Dept., [illegible]nue, and to be posted to the Nellore Dist. during the absence of M. R. Ry. M. Ramaswami Nayudu Garu on leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers are ordered at the public expense.

Mr. C. H. D. Marjoribanks, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, from the B. Project Division to the charge of the Erode Sub-division of the Coimbatore Division.

Capt. C. C. Rawson, R. E., Ex. Engr. 3rd Grade, from (late) West Coast Division to the (new) Nilgiri Division.

Privilege leave of absence for one month and four days has been granted to Mr. F. Bagshawe, Asst. Supdt. of Police, Malabar Dist.

Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Mr. G. Hardy, Inspr. of Police, Cuddapah Dist.

Messrs. Farrer, and Stewart, Asst. Insprs, 2nd Grade, in the Salt Dept., are transferred to the Karasa Factory (in charge) and to the Surla Circle, respectively.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

G. O. G. Nos. 403 and 410, dated 18th and 20th July respectively, regarding Lieut. F. J. Romilly, Royal Engineers, are cancelled.

Lieut.-Col. (Bt.-Col.) C. A. Benson, Madras Infy., Comdt., Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, is granted furlough (p. a.) out of India, for two years.

Major F. H. Mathias, S. C., Wing Officer 10th N. I. and Adjt., Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, to officiate as Comdt. of the latter Corps, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieut.-Col. (Bt.-Col) C. A. Benson, or until further orders.

Col. W. S. Drever, S. C., C. S. I., Comsr. of Police, Madras, reported his arrival at Madras on the 23rd Aug.

The three months furlough (p.a.) out of India granted to Lieut.-Col. Lindsay, J. G. Royal (Madras) Engrs. Supdg. Engr., 1st Class, is converted into furlough (p. a.) for two years.

Hony. Capt. and Depy. Comsy L. Collins and Hony. Lieut. and Depy. Comsy. John Debnam of the Qrmr. Genl's. Dept. are transferred to the "Pension Estabt. in India," on the invalid pension of Rs. 240 each per mensem. Dated 1st Sept.

The following promotions are made subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Madras S. C.—To be Lieut.-Col. having completed 26 years service.

Major.-Chaes. Hayter, dated 20th Aug.

To be Capt. having completed 12 years service. Lieuts. C. H. Simpson and H. H. Young, dated 27 Aug.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette*Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*,* "AGENTS WANTED."

GRAEFENBERG
VEGETABLE
PILLS,

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DISEASES of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find the mindispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

GRAFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Agents in } B. S. MADON & Co.,
Bombay : } M. NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the ale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
Indian Travellers' Guide
[illegible]bay.
[illegible] this

[illegible]

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer [illegible] has just ARRIVED in Bombay with another consignment of their WORLD RENOWNED IRON FRAME PIANOS, solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Plain square Piano..............................	Rs. 750
Sympathetic square	„ 825
Semi-grand, on three legs	„ 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, June 29, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.,

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE
AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN INDIA.
HARRIS & LAWRENCE,
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BOMBAY.
REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
and the
LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on [illegible] METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER 1882.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter	Sept.	4th,	6h. 17·5m. p.m.
New Moon..................	„	12th,	5h. 49·9m. p.m.
First Quarter..............	„	20th,	6h. 19·2m. p.m.
Full Moon	„	27th,	10h. 1·2m. a.m.

Days.		Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sept.						
Sat.	2	....	5 47	6 12	2 2m 2 5 a	7 51m 8 17 a
Sun.	3	13th Sunday after Trinity.	5 47	6 12	2 51m 2 49 a	8 44m 9 8 a
Mon.	4	....	5 47	6 11	3 50m 3 38 a	9 47m 10 12 a
Tu.	5	....	5 47	6 10	5 2m 4 43 a	11 28 a 11 41 a
Wed	6	* English mail expected.	5 47	6 9	6 36m 6 20 a	1 19 a —
Thr.	7	....	5 48	6 8	8 11m 8 4 a	1 11m 2 35 a
Fri.	8	....	5 48	6 8	9 7m 9 9 a	2 21m 3 22 a
Sat.	9	....	5 48	6 7	9 50m 9 58 a	3 14m 4 2 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MUIR—August 29, at Dharwar, the wife of J. Fairlie Muir, Esq., C. S., of a son.

OLLIVANT—September 1, at Malabar Hill, the wife of E. C. K. Ollivant, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

DEATH.

NEILL—September 1, at Kalbadavie, Mary Williams, the beloved wife of J. Neill, Chamber of Commerce, of dysentery, aged 50 years. Deeply regretted. English papers, please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MASTERS—August 16, at Bankipore, the wife of C. C. Masters, of a daughter.

RALLI—August 28, at Calcutta, the wife of Ambrose P. Ralli, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BARNES—August 27, at Muttra, Matilda Florence, the wife of Joseph Barnes, Bandmaster, 13th Hussars, aged 25 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1882.

THE revival of the report that Arabi Pasha is meditating surrender, though not confirmed, is curious. Not that it is at all likely that such negotiations as those attributed to the governor of Zagazig on Arabi's behalf are really in progress, or that they would come to anything if they were. It is quite a delusion to suppose that this movement has been got up solely at the good-will and pleasure of Arabi, and that he could by the simple process of committing political suicide put an end to it. It has been more than once intimated that if he were to attempt to desert the cause the officers of the army would put him to death. It is just twelve months since the Controllers induced the Khedive to get rid of Arabi by sending him away from Cairo. He left the city as ordered, but his departure was made the occasion of a great popular—not military—demonstration, the population everywhere showing the utmost enthusiasm in his favour, and he was finally carried from his horse to the railway carriage. And, as we all know, he had to be recalled. If we are to think aright and draw any sound conclusions as to the real nature of this Egyptian business, we must dismiss from our minds all the cant, of which there has been so much, about the whole trouble beginning and ending with the "monster" Arabi and the "mutinous" army. It is not in the power of Arabi to surrender while there is no obvious military necessity for such a course. The act would be looked upon as one of treason to those committed to the struggle, and these are well-nigh all Egyptians excepting the half-a-dozen officials who are with the Khedive at Alexandria. Until a heavy, indeed a crushing, defeat be inflicted on the army, it is useless to expect that either leaders or followers will see the necessity of giving up everything which they now possess in order to take their chance of punishment at the hands of the restored Khedive. Still it is strange that these rumours of an intention to surrender are for a second time afloat. In July it was stated very confidently that Arabi had made overtures for peace and proposed to retire to a Syrian monastery if he were left his full rank and pay, the same conditions being granted to nine of his colleagues. That rumour, like the present, was not confirmed, but the Government stated that they believed there was some foundation for it. Probably it suits both parties to play at making believe in negotiations which had no real existence. Arabi's object in allowing it to be hoped that he would give way would of course be to delay the military operations against him. He would, besides, keep the door open to an accommodation if the course of events should go entirely against him. But we must be on our guard against the danger of putting any faith whatever in these rumours. The mere fact that they are in existence should be taken as an indication of the kind of embarrassment which may easily arise if the Anglo-Turkish military convention be signed and Ottoman troops be landed in Egypt. Once the Sultan's forces are established on Egyptian soil negotiations will most certainly begin in earnest and Turkish diplomatists will be disposed to make the most of any proffer of submission. It is therefore by no means a source of regret to learn that once more a [illegible] has arisen which is likely to delay or [illegible] of the Anglo-Turkish [illegible] now is in [illegible] Porte less exi[illegible] matter.

With regard to the operations on the side of Ismailia, all that we are told is that Sir Garnet Wolseley has returned to that town. His object is, doubtless, to meet Generals Hamley and Alison and concert with them the measures to be now taken. The order to send out thirty-six siege guns and a thousand men shows that in Sir Garnet Wolseley's opinion the very considerable force of which he already disposes is not altogether adequate to the task to be accomplished. The seige guns are probably intended for the reduction of Cairo. It can scarcely be that they are required for an attack upon the entrenched position at Tel-el-Kebir. In any case the fact of reinforcements being now despatched may be regarded as indicative of Sir Garnet Wolseley's opinion that the occupation of Egypt will involve some fighting on a large scale before all is done.

MR. WORDSWORTH'S written reply to the preliminary inquiries addressed to him by the Education Commission is beyond question the weightiest and most effective state[illegible] most of the controverted questi[illegible] before that Commission, from t[illegible] of view which has been [illegible] defended in these columns, that [illegible] yet appeared. It will be read with a sense of relief by many who have had reason to fear that the evidence laid before the Commission, if not the verdict to be arrived at by them, was to prove eventually of the most one-sided character. We shall await with interest the opportunity, which Mr. Wordsworth will know how to use, of still further developing the soun[illegible] of his views in a personal exami[illegible]ourse of which he will be [illegible] some of the au[illegible]troverts in this pa[illegible]esire to suggest, if [illegible]rth's examination we[illegible]re to be invited to accompa[illegible] of Public Instruction to Calcutta, the[illegible] appear before the whole Committee. But, however that may be arranged, it is refreshing to the jaded reader of denunciations of the demoralising effects of arithmetic, and the necessary connection between enlightenment and hatred of the English, to find a witness of Mr. Wordsworth's capacity so effectually clearing the controversy of cant.

It is in some ways to be regretted, though it is hard to see how that result could have been avoided, that the public interest which has been evoked by the doings of the Commission should have, so far, turned so largely upon what we have alluded to as the controverted questions which are being dealt with. The public interest in the Commission is, in our opinion, steadily growing in bulk and importance. It is already out of all proportion to the greatness of the subject, great as that subject will be admitted to be, with which the Commission is dealing. We believe that the result was intended ; and that the statesman to whom India owes the first consultative commission on an Indian matter, composed of subjects of the Indian Empire, traversing Indian soil, and everywhere inviting the freest discussion, knew what he was doing when he made the patent of the Commission synchronize with the advances of his Government in the direction of local management. The significance of Lord Ripon's double advance has not been missed by the native community ; and it is perhaps not too much to say that whatever its results to education, the Commission will yet have no greater single result than this, that it will have taught the classes to whom Lord Ripon's greater invitation has been issued that the invitation is, as Lord Ripon understands it, no sham ; and that the highest of the high authorities who rule this land are anxious to rule it on principles that will bear discussion at the hands of the ruled, and desire to avail themselves to the full of the wisdom of their subjects. This is not the work entrusted nominally to the Commission ; but the careful reader of the native papers can hardly fail to see that this is the consideration which is at the bottom of an enthusiasm which is, in any other light, somewhat inexplicable. In these circumstances, it is perhaps, we say, to be regretted that a public interest so full of promise for the future should have been so largely turned on what we have called the controverted questions before the Committee. The reason, however, is not far to seek. Apart from controversies, more or less real, as to the proportion of State funds to be devoted to the several kinds of education, the moral effects of a training which does not include positive instruction in religion, the principles which should regulate the offer of a free education, and the like, the remaining business of the Committee is, from the point of view which lends an interest to debate, simplicity itself. Government are satisfied that, under existing arrangements, enough money is not spent on primary education. This the lookers-on at their policy cheerfully admit, as they would have admitted it any time since the subject came within the view of Government. There is a want of reality about the question as to whether the Government contribution to education should be re-distributed as between primary and secondary education which accounts for the apathy with which that branch of the subject is regarded by all but those who seek help from every quarter in a hopeless crusade against the higher education. Government has dropped no hint of an intention to reduce its contribution to higher education in any other case than that in which its contribution shall be found to be unnecessary. Nobody really thinks that it follows that if Government is spending too little on popular education it must be spending too much on the higher. And if anyone really thinks that, to borrow Mr. Wordsworth's terse way of putting it, the State is guilty of extravagance in spending on the Poona College a sum less than that which it spends on a member of Council—we share Mr. Wordsworth's opinion that such a person is not worth arguing with. The fact is that there is no civilized country which spends so little on education, whether secondary or primary, as India does ; and any question as to the re-distribution of the existing funds is insignificant in comparison with the question that really presses, as to how more funds are to be got. In these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the side of the Commission which secures a perhaps inordinate amount of an interest and attention which are in themselves a great political fact, is that concerned with the charges brought against the working of the present system of high education. Is it the fact that our colleges are turning out year after year a succession of "seditious" students ? Is it true that the non-religious character of our State education has a melancholy counterpart in the wicked and irreligious life of those who are educated ? And is the "pauper graduate" theory—according to which the nation's money is frittered away in bestowing an eleemosynary education on persons who ought not to be encouraged to better themselves—anything more than the delusion of a "foolish" mind ? On all these questions our readers will see that Mr. Wordsworth has much to say : and the spirit of fairness and consideration for views not his own which pervade this paper detract nothing from the force with which he has to say it.

Attention may more especially be drawn to the vigorous way in which Mr. Wordsworth repels the outrageous demand put forward in the name of "religious equality" that institutions from which religious instruction is expressly excluded shall no longer enjoy the support of Government. "In a country so divided in religious belief, what other course [than the Government policy] is possible, unless the State, in obedience to the dogmatic sensibilities of the competing sects, is to abandon its direct educational activity altogether ? Mere statements of this sectarian claim in a country like India, where education is so much needed, must shock every impartial mind. And the matter becomes more serious when it is recollected that that claim is put forward, not as in England by a portion of the population in behalf of a religion which nearly all Englishmen profess, but by strangers whose primary object is to detach the people of the country from their hereditary faiths." And speaking of the consequences of such a withdrawal, Mr. Wordsworth says : "In France or Germany such a proposal would be understood to mean that the Government preferred ignorance to knowledge. The place left vacant by Government would in actual fact be occupied in this country by those powerful religious bodies whose primary objects are rather religious conversion than intellectual improvement,—a result which might at no remote time be attended with political inconvenience and danger." The passage we have quoted is only one of many illustrations that this paper furnishes of the singular vividness with which Mr. Wordsworth is able to put himself in the place of those whose views he is for the moment considering and endeavouring to appreciate. Missionary education, as we have often pointed out, in no spirit of depreciation, has more than one side. To the contributories at home it is one, and perhaps the most important, agent in the conversion of the world to Christianity. To the casual on-looker here it does not differ materially in any respect, and in actual conversions as little as in any other, from education of other kinds. We entertain no doubt that Mr. Wordsworth, in the passage we have quoted, gauges exactly the manner in which the natives of this country would regard a withdrawal of the Government support now offered to secular education in favour of the proselytising system that would advance so eagerly to take the vacant place. We must leave Mr. Wordsworth's elaborate answer to the 13th question put to him, which will be found in our columns to-day, for separate treatment. It is a noble defence by an Englishman of the liberties of the people of India ; and it is with the most profound satisfaction that we ask our native readers to forget in its perusal the "important" papers with regard to local self-government which have revealed so much of the ignoble spirit which is here so loftily rebuked.

THE *Dublin Gazette* proclaims Limerick city (already proclaimed under the other sections of the Act) under the 11th section, by which anyone out of doors an hour after sunset is liable to arrest. This is the first time, we believe, that such a measure has been adopted with regard to a large city population. It is not easy to see how a city can suspend its whole external life an hour after sunset—full daylight in those latitudes. And if the population persists in its accustomed occupations—visiting the shops, buying and selling, going to concerts or theatres, sending for doctors when ill, going out to dinners and parties and returning therefrom, promenading, &c., &c.,—will everybody be "taken up" and put into jail ? The jail accommodation for fifty or sixty thousand people will have to be large. It seems to us that the attempt to enforce such a measure, except in a time of actual war or insurrection, when the streets can be cleared with grapeshot, is likely to prove very fruitful in complications which will embarrass the administration.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 11.

THE Stock markets have been quiet during the week on account of the Bank holiday intervening, which is now very largely taken advantage of. In the last few days, however, an almost general improvement set in. The probable settlement of the Egyptian difficulty in a comparatively short time through the English expeditionary corps, and the agreement between England and Turkey, have created a hopeful feeling and caused a rise in foreign stocks. English railways have participated in the improvement, more particularly the passenger lines, on account of the splendid weather and an exceptionally large traffic. American railways have been fluctuating, but close better. Indian railways have been steady : Bombay, Baroda rose to 138¾, 138 ; Bengal Central, quiet at 5½, 5¾ ; Eastern Bengal Deb., 105½ ; East Indian Def. Ann., 136½ ; G. Indian Peninsular, easier, 138, 138½; Madras Gua., firmer, 124 ; Oude, Rohilkund, after a relapse to 124¾, firmer, at 125⅜, 125¾; Scinde, Punjaub, easier, 122½, 123 ; Southern Mahratta, 20 3-16.

Amongst mining shares Indian Phoenix, after a small rise, relapsed to 1⅜ ⅝ ; Wynaad Perseverance, ⅞ 1⅛ ; Indian Consolidated, ¾ ; Indian Glenrock stands at 1¼.

Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Mansion-house has created an excellent impression both amongst the public here and on the Continent, the foreign Bourses responding with an upward movement. To-day the markets close rather weaker.

The Money market has shown continued firmness during the week. Three months' bills are quoted at 2½ per cent., and short money, which is plentiful, at 1 1¼ per cent. It is evident that we shall have dearer money in the course of the autumn. The stock of bullion at the Bank of England is not such as to be able to sustain a drain of bullion such as will doubtless occur in connection with remittances to the United States in payment for wheat, cotton, and other produce, while the efflux to the Continent continues. Telegrams from New York advise the shipments of wheat during last week as larger than at any time lately.

The Return of the Bank of England for the week ending Wednesday, August 9, compared with that for the previous week shows the following changes :—

Circulation issue	£36,910,720	Decrease	£699,945
Circulation active	27,136,325	Decrease	169,725
Public deposits..................	3,421,740	Decrease	395,361
Other deposits	25,772,350	Decrease	632,195
Government securities in banking department	13,947,575	Decrease	401,676
Other securities in banking department	22,748,451	Decrease	129,072
Coin and bullion in both departments	22,068,158	Decrease	691,734
Seven day and other bills ...	228,166	Decrease	32,407
The Rest	3,412,606	Increase	7,206
Notes in reserve	9,814,395	Decrease	530,220
Total reserve (notes and coin) in banking department.....	10,691,833	Decrease	522,000

There is not much change in the proportion of the reserve to liabilities, which stands at 36·30 per cent., but the notes and coin in banking department show a considerable decrease. £334,000 were taken for export and £357,000 have evidently gone into circulation in connection with the harvest demands. The other deposits amount to £25¾ millions, which points to the probability of a surplus of money lying under control of the outside banks.

GOLD.—The only withdrawal since last week has been £30,000 in sovereigns for Egypt, the demand for India for bars having been supplied from the open market. A considerable sum will be taken to-day from the Bank for Paris. The Brindisi has brought £10,000 from Sydney and the Leibnitz £6,660 from Buenos Ayres. The Verona has taken £110,000 to Alexandria and £4,000 to Bombay.

SILVER.—Spanish orders having been completed there has been a relapse in the price, and the silver by the Patagonia has been sold at 51⅞ ; at this rate the market may be considered as firm. We have received since our last £25,000 from Chili per Patagonia, £43,000 from New York per Germanie, £34,000 from the River Plate per Euclid. Total £102,000. The P. and O. steamer has taken £87,000, and the same company's vessel Cathay has left Venice with £70,000 florins, both amounts being for Bombay.

MEX. DOLLARS have participated with Bar Silver in the decline of values, and may now be quoted at 50⅝d. per oz. We are without any arrivals to report.

EXCHANGE.—Tenders were received yesterday at the Bank for 25 lakhs of rupees of India Bills. The allotment at the minimum of 1s. 8d. was about 40 per cent., viz. :—

On Calcutta Rs. 14,20,000 } average 1s. 8d.
„ Bombay „ 10,80,000 }

The same amount of these bills will be offered next week. To-day £301,000 in gold were withdrawn for Paris in connection with the Italian loan, also £20,000 for Egypt. Rates of discount close rather firmer at 2⅝ for three months' bills, 1½ to 1⅝ per cent. for short money.

The Board of Trade returns for July show an increase of 2½ millions sterling on the imports, or 8 per cent. (£34,659,779 against £32,151,284 in 1881 and £33,352,595 in 1880), while the exports show an increase of a million or 4½ per cent. over the total exports of British and Irish goods in July last year (£21,374,978 against £20,429,889 in July, 1881, and £20,270,579 in 1880). This result may therefore again be called satisfactory like most of the statistics of trade just now. The increase of imports is spread over a number of articles, while among the exports a feature is the decline in cotton piece-goods, China taking 25 millions yards less than in July, 1881. The total shipments of piece-goods were 369,973,800 yards, valued at £4,764,292, against 407,689,800 yards, valued at £5,015,835 in 1881. The Indian demand, of which the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce lately stated that it had become so important [illegible] do without the custom of ne[illegible] countries, appears for the mome[illegible] off. Exports of iron increased la[illegible] provement being of a general cha[illegible] shipments to the United Stat[illegible] decrease. There is an increase [illegible] millions yards for the month in w[illegible] and a decrease of over five million y[illegible] stuff.

The following table shows the per[illegible] crease or decrease in the quantities of the principal articles imported and exported in the seven months ended July, compared with the corresponding period in 1881 :

	Inc.	Dec.		Inc.	Dec.
IMPORTS.—RAW MATERIALS.					
Cotton..................	3.12	—	Jute	22.36	—
Flax......................	35.95	—	Silk.......................	24.73	—
Hemp....................	—	8.00	Wool......................	3.81	—
FOOD PRODUCTS.					
Bacon...................	—	31.62	Rice.......................	—	9.20
Butter..................	5.92	—	Sugar, raw..............	10.91	—
Cheese..................	—	20.12	Tea.........................	9.71	—
Coffee..................	16.43	—	Wine.......................	—	2.11
Potatoes...............	—	19.90			
CEREALS.					
Barley..................	66.73	—	Wheat	5.78	—
Oats......................	19.29	—	Wheat-flour.............	—	7.45
Maize....................	—	38.66			
EXPORTS.—TEXTILES.					
Cottons.................	—	9.48	Woollen cloths...	74.81	—
Jute......................	7.30	—	Worsted stuff....	—	15.05
Linens..................	7.47	—			
METALS, &C.					
Alkali	—	0.44	H'dware (val)	12.63	—
Coals and coke ...	11.75	—	Iron and Steel	[illegible]	—
Copper	—	[illegible]	Machinery (val)...	37.06	—
YARNS.					
Cotton..................	—	4.21	Silk (value)	19.95	—
Jute......................	37.14	—	Wool'n & w'std...	20.47	—
Linen....................	11.53	—			
SUNDRIES.					
Apparel (val.)..	23.00	—	Leather (val.).......	27.76	—
Habr'dy val)...	5.10	—			

The Produce market has been quiet during the week, more particularly as business was interrupted through the Bank holiday. The weather was very fine, and with improving harvest prospects and weakness of the New York prices, Wheat favours buyers.

The *Sugar* market remains quiet at late rates, although there is a little more demand for useful refining kinds. Stocks in the four chief ports of the United Kingdom have been reduced this week in consequence of larger deliveries. There is, however, no improvement to be noted, and prices remain easy.

Coffee.—The improvement reported last week continues to make further progress. The landings in London last week were 1,378 tons, while the deliveries showed a total of 1,504 tons, as against 787 tons only in the corresponding week last year. Stocks are slightly reduced, to 22,189 tons against 19,564 in 1881. Telegrams from Rio de Janeiro advise moderate receipts. The Dutch Trading Company have announced their next public sale for 16th instant, when 96,400 bags Java will be offered. In the public sales on Wednesday fine Mysore sold at full to rather dearer rates, while other East India was steady ; 1,123 bags East India went off as follows : 932 bags Cannon's and other Mysore chiefly sold, pale, small 63s. to 64s., medium 76s., bold 90s., colory small 84s. 6d. to 87s., medium 113s. 6d. to 116s. 6d., bold 125s. to 128s., pea-berry 108s. 6d. to 110s. 6d. : 140 bags Wynaad, &c., mostly sold, small 52s., pale 54s. 6d., low middling 63s., middling 71s., pea-berry 93s. 6d. 51 bags pale Alway kind sold at 54s. On Thursday the better qualities of East India met a good demand at firm prices, but gray sorts went slow. Middling to bold Plant Ceylon was 1 to 3 dearer. 494 cases 3,052 bags East India went off as follows : Of 779 bags Coorg 475 bags sold, small 60s. 6d., middling gray 73s. 6d., bold 95s. 6d., pea-berry 90s. to 98s. ; of 308 cases 350 bags Neilgherry 270 cases 200 bags sold, small (C) 59s. 6d. to 63s., low middling to middling (B) 67s. to 73s., good middling to bold (AA) 84s. to 95s., good bold 101s., pea-berry 86s. to 94s. ; of 186 cases 1,654 bags Wynaad, &c., 1,350 bags sold, faded to fine small 50s. to 63s., low middling (B) 61s. 6d. to 67s. 6d., middling 68s. 6d. to 72s. 6d., bold 87s., pea-berry 85s. 6d. to 99s. ; 269 bags Peermade chiefly sold, small 52s. 6d. to 55s. 6d., pale and pale gray 58s. to 62s., bold ditto 67s., pea-berry 87s. 6d. to 92s. 6d. To-day the market closes at fully yesterday's prices for good qualities.

Drugs.—Of 34 boxes Socotrine aloes, 7 boxes sold fair rather soft at £6-10, dark £5. Cardamoms quiet, fine clipped Malabar sold at 6s., good small at 5s. 9d., half clipped small at 3s. 6d. Mangalore bleached were bought in at 8s. for good, 7s. for brownish. 41 cases Bombay cuttle-fish sold at 4½d. to 5¼d. East Indian gum-arabic quiet, fair reddish sold at 36s., small red siftings at 22s. Gum assafoetida.—Of 29 cases 18 cases sold at 39s. to 47s. Gum Myrrh easy, middling sorts £3-15 to £4-15. 19 bags Bombay Fennel-seeds sold at 17s. to 19s. 6d.

Tea has not shown any decided change, and prices remain steady for old and new season's.

Rice has been steady with considerable business in Burmah cargoes, Bassein, March shipment, at 7s. 1½d., Rangoon, May sailing, at 7s. 5¼d., open charter.

Cassia.—200 bundles wild Bombay sold at public sale at 10s. to 11s.

Black Pepper is firm, Singapore 5 11-16 to 5¾. No Malabar was offered, and prices are unchanged.

White Pepper steady at 9½d.

Ginger.—154 cases Cochin went off slowly at previous rates, part cut at 42s., bold cut 72s.

Cloves, Zanzibar.—The market is dull, fair to good at 8¼d. to 8¾d.

Linseed.—Business is limited at easy prices, Bombay sold on the spot at 45s. For shipment nothing is offered ; Calcutta spot 44s. 6d.

Rapeseed steady, brown Calcutta spot 47s. 400 tons Tora August-October shipment, *viâ* Cape, sold at 44s. 9d. and 45s., c. and f. bold yellow mixed spot 50s. 6d. to 51s. August-September shipment *viâ* Cape would find buyers at 47s. 6d., c. and f. Guzerat spot 51s. 6d. to 52s. East Indian Wheat is lower. No. 2 Club Calcutta spot is worth 45s., No. 1 Club Bombay 48s. 6d. For shipment prices are about 2s. lower.

METALS.—*Copper* has been rather easier during the week, Chili bars g. o. brands £6,710 to £67 17s. 6s. 3 months' £68 2s. 6d. to £68-10.

Tin, after being weak at the commencement of the week, closes steadier, fine £103 5s. to £103 15s., 3 months' £104 5s. to £104 15s., English ingots £106 to £107.

The *Glasgow Pig-iron Market* has been steady during the week, but closes to-day rather easier at £50 10s. to £50 11s. for mixed numbers, warrants.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

THE s.s. Maharaja, which was to have left to-day has been unavoidably delayed. She will leave to-morrow, carrying 86 followers, 210 mules, 2 European soldiers, 2 fighting men, and some Commissariat stores.

THE s.s. Africa, which was fixed to start to-morrow, will probably leave on Monday, with 240 mules, 2 European soldiers, and 2 fighting men.

THE s.s. Egbert, which has been chartered by Government and was expected here during the week, has not yet arrived, so that her date of starting has not been fixed.

THE P. and O. steamer Assam, which leaves on Tuesday with the English mails, will carry 440 muleteers for the Commissariat Department.

THE steamer Ischia, Captain John McDonald, sailed yesterday for Suez, with 1 officer, 1 warrant officer, 3 European men, 1 native officer, 3 native men, 103 followers, and 440 mules of the Transport Department.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, August 31.—Owing to telegraphic interruption the reports of the 30th were received to-day. They show that the barometer has continued falling at Derajat, but has risen slightly under the northern hills and elsewhere in Northern India. The renewed rain is general throughout the greater part of Northern India, and the fall is exceptionally heavy on the Himalayas and in Rohilkund. Rain is general also, but less heavy, in Southern India. The falls of the 30th August were :—Bareilly, 5 inches ; Simla, Mussoorie, Roorkee, and Darjeeling, over 4 inches ; Sialkote, over 3 inches ; Sutna and Hazaribagh, 2 inches ; Meerut, Lucknow, Sibsagar, and Belgaum, 1 inch and over ; Rawalpindi, Aligarh, Allahabad, Patna, Purneah, Dacca, Calcutta, Nagpur, Seoni, Jubbulpore, Salem, and Mangalore, ½ inch and over. Previously : Jaunpore, Gorakhpur, and Salem had 3 inches and over ; Naini Tal, 2¾ inches ; Rai Bareilly and Mirzapur over 1 inch ; Cawnpore, Bhagulpore, Nowgong, Ahmednagar, Rajahmundry, and Calicut, ½ inch and over.

TO-DAY'S reports (31st Aug.) show that the barometer continues falling throughout India, except in western Punjab and Mysore. Over Northern India the fall is considerable, and nearly equal, save in Rajputana and Central India, where the skies are thickly clouded. The monsoon current is stronger on the coasts of Kathiawar, Cutch, and Sind. Rain continues, but is less heavy than reported yesterday. Sialkot has had 3½ inches ; Cawnpore, over 2 inches ; Lahore, Jullunder, Simla, Chakrata, Mussoorie, Dhulia, Cochin, and Akyab, over 1 inch ; Roorkee, Guna, Purneah, Dhubri, Mangalore, and Diamond Island over ½ inch. Previously, Naini Tal had 2¾ inches ; Silchar, over 1 inch ; Murree and Nowgong, ½ inch and over.

WE had a capital downpour in Bombay yesterday morning, which was very welcome after the long break in the rains.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—Since Monday evening the rain has poured down with but little intermission, and now quite enough has fallen for all agricultural purposes. If, as the season approaches its close, we have the usual quantity looked for between the 1st and 15th of September, the country will have good prospects before it. The most satisfactory feature in connection with the rains this year is their wide-spread character. All parts of [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 43	11
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 35	49
[illegible]	[illegible]	Godra 41	12
Memdabad 30	7		

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

August.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In cts.
Previously regtd.	57 85	68 34	65 90	66 31
31 Thursday	0 15	....	....	....
September. 1 Friday	......	0 7	0 4	0 12
Total....	58 0	68 41	65 94	66 73
Corresponding date last year..........	64 22	68 65	62 15	68 17

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Friday, 1st September, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different [illegible] the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	Rain
		Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ...	29·709	82·0	WSW	21	0·00
Surat	·898	83·1	W	11	0·00
Bombay	·830	83·7	ESE	8	0·18
Ratnagiri	·866	76·8	W N W Light	...	1·06
Karwar	·886	76·1	S Light	...	1·56
Mangalore ..	·926	77·5	SSW	2	0·54
Calicut	·924	74·6	WNW	4	0·04
Cochin	·927	78·5	NW	2	0·05
Masulipatam.	·752	82·8	WSW	5	0·00
Madras	·772	87·8	WNW	7	0·00
Negapatam ..	·816	83·4	W	5	0·00

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council held yesterday under the presidency of Sir Frank Souter, the members considered the desirability of recommending the Corporation to make a grant of Rs. 45,000, or thereabout, from surplus cash balance, for the purchase of 32 inch water mains, to be laid along Nesbit-road for the bhunderwada reservoir works. The council after some desultory conversation unanimously resolved, on the motion of Captain Morland supported by Mr. R. N. Khote, that the Town Council having adopted the recommendation of the Consulting Engineer for the laying of a new 32 inch main for the bhundarwada waterworks, alluded to in the report of the Works Committee, dated March, 1882, the Corporation should be recommended to make a grant from the surplus cash balance of Rs. 45,000, or thereabout for providing such main.

TENDERING A BRIBE TO A GOVERNMENT SERVANT.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Shivshunker Govindram, the case Mr. W. J. George *vs.* Dhondoo Dadoojee was resumed, in which the defendant, who is a roller-man in the Government Central Press, is charged with offering the complainant Rs. 5 as an inducement to him to employ a friend of the defendant in the Government Press.

Mr. Cleveland, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. N. Bhundara, barrister-at-law, and Mr. De Souza, pleader, for the defence.

Mr. Michael Dunn, a clerk in the Scretariat, General Department, produced a petition addressed by one Succaram Wittoba, lately employed in the Government Central Press, to Messrs Nugent and Acworth, Under-Secretaries to Government, charging Mr. George (the complainant) with receiving bribes from the employés of the Press. A letter was also produced addressed by an Under-Secretary to Government, asking Mr. Jones, the then Superintendent of the Central Press, to submit his report on the matter, which stated that he had instituted inquiries, with the result that the petitioner was dismissed from the service. The report of Mr. George was also produced in Court, denying the allegations and asking for permission to prosecute the petitioner. A Government Resolution issued on the subject stated that Government did not see any reason to reverse the decision of Mr. Jones, the Acting Superintendent of the Government Central Press.

Mr. James Kingsmill, Superintendent of the Government Central Press, said that while making inquiries into the present matter the accused at first told him that the note for Rs. 5 was by mistake enclosed in an envelope addressed to Mr. George, instead of a petition to employ a friend of his as a candidate. Subsequently the accused, in the presence of two or three witnesses, confessed to the offering of the bribe, and fell down at his feet and asked that he might be pardoned. At another interview he had with the accused the latter asked that he might only be fined, and not be further dealt with.

The case was then adjourned for further hearing to the 12th instant.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By London and Teheran.)

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

RUMOURED NEGOTIATIONS WITH ARABI PASHA.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

RESIDENTS RETURNING TO ALEXANDRIA.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, AUG. 31, NIGHT.

A report is current at Ismailia that the Governor of Zagazig, on behalf of Arabi Pasha, is negotiating with the Khedive's Commissioner (who is accompanying Sir Garnet Wolseley), with a view to bringing about an armistice, preliminary to surrendering.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has returned to Ismailia.

Residents in the suburbs of Alexandria are returning to the city.

The British War Office has issued orders for the despatch of a siege train of 36 guns and one thousand men to Egypt.

LONDON, SEPT. 1. MORNING.

The rumour that Arabi Pasha was negotiating for an armistice through the governor of Zagazig is not confirmed.

General Sir Evelyn Wood is contracting the line of defences around Alexandria.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH MILITARY CONVENTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 31.

A difficulty in connection with the question as to where the Turkish troops should be landed in Egypt is hindering the conclusion of the Anglo-Turkish military convention.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY IN ARMENIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

Persistent rumours are current that considerable military activity is being displayed in Russian Armenia.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 1.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council to-day the Bombay Landing Wharfage Fees Act was passed as published, with the exception of two or three unimportant amendments; and the Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878 was passed without alteration.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

The Education Commission was adjourned until Saturday.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 2.

The Reverend W. Ayerst, Senior Chaplain, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, retires from the service.

The Reverend Arthur Bridge and William Ulyat have been appointed Junior Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment.

The following staff appointments, previously announced, are now gazetted:—Colonel R. J. C. Marter, 1st Dragoon Guards, to the Brigade Staff, *vice* Brigadier General H. C. Wilkinson; Colonel A. H. Murray, to the Brigade Staff with the rank of Brigadier General, *vice* Major General C. R. C. Evans; Deputy Surgeon-General A. Guthrie, to the Medical Administration Staff, Bengal Army, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General Clutherbuck; Captain R. H. S. Baker, Royal Artillery, to be Adjutant with the Artillery in Egypt; Captain and Brevet Major George W. Rogers, to be Major, Bengal Staff Corps.

Mr. T. W. Rawlins has resumed charge of the duties of Accountant-General, Punjab.

Colonel J. G. Medley, Royal Engineers, has been promoted to Chief Engineer, first class, from the 3rd September, 1882.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By London and Teheran.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot left here for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast this morning.

LISBON, AUG. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 30th inst.

MALTA, AUG. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 30th inst.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 31.

The Anchor Line steamer India left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 1.

Mail-steamer Thames, from Aden, arrived.

The P. and O. steamer Shannon, from China, arrived this morning.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83⅞
4½ per cent. do.	89 1-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes	115¾
Bar Silver	52 1-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lb. Shirtings	6-1½
8½ lb. do.	7-1½
40's Mule Twist	0-10½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83⅞
4½ per cent. do.	89 1-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes	115¾
Bar Silver	52 1-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£10,300,000, Inc. £100,000,
Bills Discounted	£20,800,000, Dec. £100,000,
Bullion	£21,800,000, unchanged.

The Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 39 per cent.

Arrival—Inchclutha.

THE examination of witnesses before the Education Commission at Poona will commence on Monday, not in the Council Hall, as previously announced, but at the Ghorpuri Barracks Hospital.

WE reproduce in another column a letter which a correspondent, "Pilgrim," writes to the Allahabad paper, suggesting that the Mahomedan soldiers of the Indian Army now serving in Egypt should be afforded every opportunity of making a pilgrimage to Mecca when the war is over. The *Pioneer* thinks "the suggestion has much to recommend it; and, as the effect from a political point of view could not fail to be very great, the Government may perhaps seriously entertain the idea now offered."

THE expected return to India of Captain Macpherson, Military Accounts Department, by the next mail-steamer will allow Lieutenant-Colonel Saunders, now officiating as Presidency Pay Master, Bombay, to return to Poona to his post as Commissariat Examiner. Captain Macpherson is to officiate as Presidency Pay Master, Bombay.

LIEUTENANT E. HANSTOCK, Instructor of Musketry, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, officiating in the Commissariat Department, Poona, has been promoted to Captain in the 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment. This will enable him to have another try for the Army Pay Department.

COLONEL J. T. WATSON, of the 13th Bengal N. I., who has applied to retire under the special terms granted in connection with the recent reductions, entered the Army in 1846. He was appointed to the command of the regiment in August, 1878, and would have been obliged to retire under the new limitation scheme in December, 1883. Lieutenant Colonel R. T. Walker, Commandant of the 17th Bengal Native Infantry, who is also about to avail himself of the present opportunities for retirement, received his commission in 1853, was appointed to his present regiment in 1861, and in February 1879 obtained the command, which he would have had to vacate in February, 1886, on the expiration of his seven years' tenure.

AN exhibition of Indian products and manufactures will be held at Jeypore, under the patronage of the Maharajah, at the beginning of next year. Prizes to the value of at least Rs. 5,000 will be given, but the competition for the prizes will be open only to exhibitors from Rajputana, Central India, the Cis-Sutlej States and Divisions of the Punjab, and from the Divisions under the Commissioners of Ajmere, Agra, and Delhi.

SAYS the *Indian Daily News*:—A contemporary, as well as ourselves, is incorrect in stating that the Marine Survey Department has been abolished. The civil portion of the department only has been dispensed with; the executive work, and the mapping in connection therewith, will be carried on as heretofore, the results being sent to the Admiralty for compilation and printing. The head-office has been transferred from Calcutta to Bombay, and placed under the Director of Marine.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *Gazette of India* contains some official papers on the trade of the country to be traversed by the projected line of railway between Sitarampur on the East Indian Railway and Nagpur on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. This line, cutting right across the Central Provinces, will not only open out to trade an entirely new tract of country, but will form the direct line between Calcutta and Bombay. Starting from Sitarampur on the E. I. Railway, it will probably pass through the districts of Manbhoom, Lohardugga, and Chota Nagpur, Tributary States in Bengal, and then traverse the districts of Raipur and Bilaspur in the Central Provinces, eventually joining the Nagpur Chattisgarh Railway, which is already open for traffic as far as Amgaon, a distance of 98 miles. A large part of this country never acknowledged the supremacy of the Hindu or Muhammadan sovereigns of Hindustan, and only thirty years ago it was marked on the English maps of India as the "Unexplored Regions."

THE *Indian Daily News* objects to Sir Lepel Griffin's views on the officering of the native army. Sir Lepel Griffin, it says, "has placed on record the opinion that the real strength of a native regiment increases proportionately to the decrease in the number of European officers. He bases this conclusion upon the statement that in the Mutiny the regiments of the Punjab force, whose complement of combatant European officers was only four, were superior in efficiency to the regiments of the Bengal line with a nominal complement of twenty-nine English officers. But we wonder that Sir Lepel Griffin did not remember how often the complement of officers for the Punjab troops was renewed; whilst, although the mutineers had been trained by a large staff of European officers, they had none of that staff to lead and guide them when called upon to meet in conflict the Punjab troops. All that the Mutiny proved was that well-drilled troops, with a few European officers, would invariably beat equally well-drilled troops with no European officers. The results of the war of the Mutiny, viewed impartially, provided no lesson as to the value of Indian troops against non-Indian soldiers; whilst there can be no doubt now that whatever lessons it did teach have been disastrously misinterpreted to the weakening of the armies of India." We reproduce a letter from Sir Lepel Griffin to the Allahabad paper on this subject, in another column.

ALL France which is not serious, and that is not worth excepting, the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Aug. 11 says, is reading the details of the Pecq murder. A day or two more and M. Grévy would have found it impossible to obtain a Ministry at any price. The interest in this trial is so absorbing. The details of the crime are sufficiently known—a husband murdering his wife's lover with the aid of his brother and the lady herself. All have confessed long ago how the victim was lured by the wife to a little cottage at Chatou and killed by the two brothers, just as he was striking a match to see where he was; and then thrown into the Seine. In England the trial would have taken probably half an hour, as they pleaded guilty; but French procedure always wishes to know the reason why, and so the prisoners are all interrogated as to their motives, which seem doubtful.... The sight of the *pièces de conviction*, which are always arranged on the table in a French court, and this questioning of the prisoners afford the most thrilling emotion to the French feminine mind, and to be one of the 270 admitted has been the ambition of every one in Paris for a fortnight. We cannot boast that we ourselves are much better in this respect: there was much the same sort of excitement at the trial of Wainwright or Peace, and the sheriffs at the Old Bailey were as much worried for tickets as the president of the assize court at Versailles.

DURING the visit of Cetewayo to the Houses of Parliament on August 7, Mr. M'Leod, the photographer in attendance at the House, proposed to take the ex-King's photograph. Cetewayo, however, regarded the procedure with some suspicion. He positively declined to be taken on the spot, whilst strategically holding out the hope that at a future time he would permit Mr. M'Leod to add his portrait to his list of celebrities, more or less nearly connected with the House of Commons.

THE little differences that existed between Mr. Davitt and some of his colleagues in the Land League have been, in some measure, smoothed, the *Daily News* says, by the financial success of his visit to America. From various sources Mr. Davitt has brought back nearly £4,000 for the Land League funds.

THE *World* says:—A telegram was received at the Horse Guards for Sir Garnet Wolseley, and opened by his secretary, from a pert subaltern in Ireland, to know if he might ask a friend to dinner, and if he came whether he might give him champagne.

A SAD accident, attended with fatal results, occurred recently in the Tuileries Gardens, Paris, during the display of fireworks. Two men, in attempting to climb over the railing, caught hold of the electric wire used for the illumination of the grounds and were struck dead on the spot, all efforts to restore them to life proving ineffectual.

THE *Daily News* learns that "upwards of a hundred Conservative peers responded on August 10 to Lord Salisbury's invitation to meet at his residence in order to confer with him on the subject of the Arrears Bill. Lord Salisbury expressed his dissatisfaction with the manner in which the House of Commons had dealt with the Lords' amendments, and his desire to refuse to pass the Bill in its present shape. We believe that Lord Waterford spoke in a similar sense, but that the Duke of Richmond recommended that the peers should exhibit a spirit of concession, and allow the Bill to pass as amended by the Commons. We hear that at the close of the discussion Lord Salisbury suggested that the peers who supported his view of the matter should separate themselves from the rest of the meeting, in order that the relative strength of the two sections might be ascertained. It is said that only seventeen peers ranged themselves on Lord Salisbury's side, and that consequently there was a majority of five-sixths in favour of settling the question in accordance with the terms which Mr. Gladstone had proposed. Even if this be an exaggeration," the *Daily News* remarks, "there is no doubt that, to use Lord Salisbury's expression, there was an 'overwhelming majority' against his views."

THE *Standard*, August 11:—There is no foundation for the report, which was industriously circulated in London yesterday evening, that Lord Salisbury had resigned the leadership of the Conservative party in the House of Lords.

THE Ministerial paper understands that the conversation which took place between Lord Kimberley and Cetewayo at the Colonial Office on August 7 embraced many topics of interest connected with the Zulu war, and with the ex-King's conduct and policy. He is said to have answered the questions put to him with great intelligence and clearness. The interview lasted between two and three hours.

DR. SCHLIEMANN has had to relinquish his investigations at Hissarlik in consequence of interference from the Turkish authorities. For further research he would have been obliged to make some survey of the surrounding country, and the authorities would permit no measurements on the shores of the Hellespont. Dr. Schliemann, however, returns to Berlin with a good collection of antiquities.

SIR JULIUS BENEDICT has, after two years' labour, completed his grand cantata "Graziella" (founded on Lamartine's poetical romance of that name), which is in active rehearsal, and will be performed on the first day of the Birmingham Festival, the principal parts being sustained by Madame Marie Roze and Mr. Charles Stanley. Sir Julius Benedict will conduct his own work.

ANOTHER scandal in connection with the Indian coolie traffic has just taken place at Mauritius. A French vessel, bound to India with returned coolies from Guadeloupe, had been obliged to put into Port Louis for water and provisions. The vessel was greatly overcrowded, and several of the coolies died in consequence of the sufferings they had undergone.

SAYS the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—That the Government have need of judgment and skill in dealing with Turkish intervention in Egypt is clear; but they will not be much aided by international law, which has been invoked by some as a fetich and by others as a bugbear. The peculiar relations of the Sultan to Egypt are not provided for by any rules of recognised authority; and to argue from the sovereignty of the Porte as if it implied the same duties and rights as those of our Crown to the Isle of Wight is to juggle with words. We can only fall back on the ultimate law—the safety of the nations concerned; and that is a matter for politicians rather than jurists to settle.

ON the subject of political corruption in Egypt *Truth* says:—"Let no one be under any error as to the objects of the Sultan and his corrupt gang of pashas and eunuchs. At the present moment these creatures are utterly impecunious. They want money, and it goes to their hearts to think of the Egyptian fleshpots being full, without their being allowed to plunge their filthy fingers into them. There is absolutely nothing noble in the character of the ruling Turks. They have a certain amount of low cunning, and this they use with a view to steal all that they can. Religion is a mere mask with them, as it is with many of the most dangerous scamps in England. They would sell their Prophet with as little scruple as they do sell their honour." Tirading of this kind is really unworthy of "Henry."

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S first wife, a personage of considerable notoriety in the Mormon community, died at Salt Lake City in July last, in her seventy-ninth year. This venerable lady joined the "New Faith" as long ago as 1831. Three years later she was "sealed" to the Prophet at a meeting of Judgment Day Saints, whereupon she quitted her home in Missouri to follow the fortunes of "the Chosen," and maintained herself by the labour of her hands during Brigham's long absences on proselytising missions. When the Mormon Colony pitched its tents in Nauvoo, where its members endured terrible privations, and, indeed, all but perished of hunger, Mrs. Young No. 1 succeeded, with great trouble and pains, in cultivating her garden to such purpose that she was able to feed many starving Mormons with green-meat. She dispensed her vegetables gratuitously, although over and over again she could have sold them for their weight in gold. For this and many other proofs of her humane and charitable disposition she became the object of almost fanatical veneration in the Mormon capital, and remained so until the day of her death.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, B. V. R., Gymkhana, evening.
Gymkhana, Cricket, 11 a.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Malacca (s), from Zanzibar; Hutton (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—China (s), for Genoa; Ischia (s), Suez; Henzada (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sandal entered, and the s. s. Ischia and Cathay left, the dock yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting):—

Quick March	Teutonia	Kuhner.
Overture	Jessonda	Spohr.
Valse	Mein Schonster Tag in Berlin	Gung'l.
Finale	Anna Bolena	Donizetti.
Quadrille	The Spanish Beauty	M. Relle.
Polka Mazurka	Ein Fluchtiger Gedanke	J. Gung'l.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per extra s. s. Orion will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 3·30 p.m. (Madras time.)

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobitalao, was 2,210. The average daily attendance was 270.

FALL OF A WALL.—About eleven feet of the side wall of a house situated in 7th Lane Cammateepoora fell in on Thursday last owing to a sewerage drain being dug too close to the foundation of the building.

THE URDU INSTRUCTOR.—The September number of this useful little aid to students of native languages fully sustains the reputation it has already earned for itself as a carefully conducted educational periodical.

THEFT.—Krishna Ramchundra was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a purse and a quantity of gold, of the collective value of Rs. 65-12, the property of Ramchundra Vishvanath, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Hasalee-road, Mahim, on the body of Dewjee Rampatel, aged twenty years, who fell into a well at that locality while in the act of drawing water, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—A Hindu woman, named Neera, on Thursday last accidentally fell into a well at Girgaum while in the act of drawing water, and was only rescued from being drowned by the prompt assistance rendered by some of the persons who witnessed the occurrence.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Soondree Narayen, a Hindu child, aged eight years, was knocked down and run over by a private phaeton yesterday on the Breach Candy-road. He sustained fracture of three ribs on the right side and other serious injuries, and is under treatment in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

CARELESS BLASTING.—Rajakhan Cassumkhan and Hyderkhan Cassumkhan were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Rennie, before Mr. P. Ryan, with carrying on blasting operations at Chinchpoogly Hill without a license from the Commissioner of Police. They were convicted, and fined Rs. 10 each.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Soma Balloo, employed at the Maneckjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Mills, at Parell, had his right arm torn from his body while at work on Thursday last. The accident was caused by his getting his hand caught between the line shaft and the strap of the counter-shaft in the blow-room. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital for medical treatment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of a Hindu (name unknown) about thirty-five years of age. Deceased was apparently a mendicant. On the evening previous he was seen seated near the doorway of a house in Pingrapole-road with his head hanging between his knees, and when a policeman was called by some people living in the neighbourhood to remove him to hospital, he was found to be dead. The verdict was that he died from heart-disease.

EXAMINATION COMMITTEE.—The undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which assembles at the New Secretariat, first storey, at 11 a. m. on Monday next, the 4th September, for examination in the native languages:—

Hindustani:—Lieut. J. S. Minter, R. A.; Lieut. C. F. Grantham, E. Yorkshire Regt.; Lieut. R. W. Sherard, E. Yorkshire Regt. (attached to Poona Horse); Lieut. C. A. S. Montgomery, attached to 19th Bombay N. I.; Lieut. G. Duberly, 21st Bombay N. I; and Lieut. F. B. Mein, 5th Punjaub Infantry.

Marathi.—Asst. Apoth. J. S. Summers, Subordinate Medical Dept.

Persian, High Standard.—Col. Eustace Hill, 1st Cavalry H. C.

BREAKING INTO A JEWELLER'S SHOP.—Mahomed Moolla Vullajee, a jeweller having his shop in Abdool Raymon-street, has reported to the police that his shop was broken into on the night of the 30th August, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,386, was stolen therefrom. Entrance to complainants shop appears to have been gained from an adjoining grocer's shop by opening the locks of latter place with a false key, and then drilling holes with an auger through the wooden partition which separates the two shops. The thief or thieves evidently did their work in a hurried manner, as a considerable amount of jewellery was found lying on the ground, and boxes of jewellery had been forced open and their contents were not carried off. An auger, a cold chisel, and an axe were found lying on the floor of complainant's shop, and also a skull-cap worn by one of the persons concerned in the theft. The affair is in the hands of the detectives.

A COMPLAINT.—Yesterday Mr. H. Cleveland, the Public Prosecutor, appeared before Mr. Shwshunkur Govindram, and made an application in order to avoid the long-existing nuisance caused by tying the bullocks brought up by the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals near the Fort Police Court entrance for a longer time than is necessary. Mr. Cleveland said it had become a practice to bring a number of bullocks and fasten them just at the entrance to the court, thereby causing a great nuisance to people attending the court. The animals were left there the whole day on the pavement. As they all knew, the court premises were already full of smells, which did not need to be increased by the nuisance caused by these animals. He had made inquiries into the affair, and the police informed him that the animals were kept there for many hours for the magistrates to see them. The animals were kept for a great many hours of the day without any fodder or water, which was in itself a disgrace to a city like Bombay. He thought that either the Municipal Commissioner or the Commissioner of Police should move in the matter and see that the animals were removed immediately after cases regarding them had been disposed of. The magistrate said that, as far as he was concerned, he would see that the animals were removed immediately after he had disposed of each case.

THE LATE MULHARRAO'S RANEES.—We learn that the late Mulharrao Guicowar's Ranees have decided upon going to Nowsaree where, the Baroda Guicowar's Government have made due preparations to receive them with becoming dignity and honour. After remaining at Nowsaree for a couple of months, the Ranees will proceed to the Nerbudda for the purpose of performing religious ceremonies.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE AIDES' BALL AT POONA.—The ball at the Council Hall on Wednesday night, given by the Aides-de-Camp of the station was as successful and brilliant an affair as ever was given during this season. The spacious and commodious durbar tent of His Excellency the Governor was pitched in the compound, where a *recherché* and well-supplied table, groaning under the delicious niceties of the season, was provided. Dancing was kept up till a late hour.—*Id.*

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the company, which is in liquidation, was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, No. 2, Nesbit-lane, Fort. Mr. Tapidass Vurjdass presided. The liquidators' report, presented to the meeting, was as follows:—

"The liquidators have now to report that the company has been wound up voluntarily in accordance with the special resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 4th day of July, 1881, and confirmed on the 19th day of July, 1881. In conformity with Section 186 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1882, the liquidators have made an account showing the manner in which the liquidation has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of; and they have called this extraordinary general meeting of the company for the purpose of having the accounts laid before you."

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Jehangirjee Hormusjee, that the liquidators report, now read before the meeting, and the audited accounts of the company made up to 19th July, 1881, be adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Merwanjee Framjee, that the affairs of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in liquidation having been fully wound up and accounts closed, all the books, papers, and documents of the said company be handed over by the liquidators to the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Proposed by Mr. Dunjeebhoy Casidass, and seconded by Mr. Velchund Goolabchund, that the thanks of the shareholders be given to Messrs. Tapidass Vurjdass, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Toolsidass Vurjdass, and Sewram Purshotum, the liquidators, for conducting the affairs of the company in a very satisfactory manner.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated.

DIVINE SERVICES

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 3.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11-30 a. m.—Matins and second Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 260 and 318.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 221, 285 and 222.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at half-past seven o'clock, and in the evening at half-past five.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 3.

7-30 a.m.—(Bombay time.) Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns, 160, 164 and 193.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns, 210, 285 and 436.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 3.

8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
WEEK-DAYS.—Morning Prayer daily, at 7-30 a. m.
Official time at all services.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 3.

6-30 a.m.—(Bombay time.) Holy Communion (plain).
7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion (Choral) with Sermon.
10 a. m.—Matins.
5 p. m.—Children's Service.
6 p. m.—Even song.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be service on b[illegible] the s.s. Bretton Hall, in the Prince's Dock, at eleven [illegible] to-morrow (Sunday) morning. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

On Sunday next there will be Divine Service at 11 a. m. in the Harbour on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis. 4-30 p. m. in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home. 6-30 p. m. at Prince's Dock on board the s. s. Bretton Hall. Captains, Officers, and Seamen are earnestly invited to attend. Bibles, Prayer Books, and Magazines can be had by applying to the Chaplain. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

TO-DAY the Volunteers play the Gymkhana, at 11 a. m. The following are the sides:—

VOLUNTEERS.	GYMKHANA.
Capt. Tennent.	Thos. H. Moore.
Lieut. Whitehead.	F. W. Steel.
Corpl. Young.	F. B. Maclaren.
Vol. Blackwell.	F. W. Birdwood.
" Butler.	J. S. Ashby.
" Chance.	L. Penny.
" Devlin.	James Moore.
" Harrington.	E. Newman.
" Maun.	Lieut. Davis.
" McMeekin.	A. C. Walker.
" Stiven.	S. W. Caulfield.

POONA REGATTA.

SECOND DAY.

THE weather bore a threatening aspect, but the dark clouds soon gave way to a clear and pleasant evening, and the second day's programme of our acquatic sports was quite as successful as the preceding day.

The first event on the card was:—

FIRST RACE.—5 P. M.—*Senior Sculls* Second Heat. Distance ¾ mile.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
E. E. Sawyer	12	2	T. A. LeMesurier	11	8

A good start was made, and when the two boats were more clearly in sight, they were seemingly on a level, but on passing the first flag, Sawyer took the lead and won easily by several lengths.

SECOND RACE.—5-15 P. M. *Senior Pairs* Second Heat. Distance ¾ mile.

1 S Orr	11	0	1 R L Stewart	11	11
St Le Strange	10	8	St A Arthur	12	8

It was not possible without the aid of a glass to ascertain their exact position at the start, but when they were coming up round the curve Le Strange's boat was leading; on nearing the first well, Arthur was pulling hard, but could not come up to Le Strange, who won by a couple of lengths. The distance was accomplished in 5 minutes.

THIRD RACE.—5-30 P. M.—*Soldiers Barge Race.* First Heat Distance ½ mile.

RIFLE BRIGADE	E. Y. REGT
1 Lacey	1 Skelton
2 Morrish	2 Walker
3 Perkins	3 West
St Baldwin	St Richards
Cox Lt Ker	Cox Lt L L Steele

The East Yorkshire Regiment crew were fancied most. They had a good start, and it was a capital race throughout. The Rifle Brigade crew caused great excitement; however, when passing the well, for the other boat was plunging forward with all their might, but failed to pass or level the winning boat.

FOURTH RACE.—5-45 P M—Double Sculls Second Heat Distance ¾ mile.

1 Anstruther Thomson	11	5	1 H D Olivier	11	6
St T A LeMesurier	11	8	St W B Whiteford	13	9

This race proved a disappointment, Whiteford, for some reason which we are not told, giving in near the first well, and allowing LeMessurier to win as he liked.

FIFTH RACE.—6 0 P. M. Scratch Fours. Second Heat. Distance ½ mile.

I Moriarty	1 S. Kerr
2 Grantham	2 Burgess
3 Campbell	3 Mackay
St.: Anderson	St: Gray

I Yorke
2 Woodhouse
3 Hobday
St: MacCartie

This was one of the most interesting events of the evening. Anderson's boat took the lead, followed by MacCartie's boat. On nearing the well Gray's boat put on a spurt, and passing MacCarties made it dangerous for Anderson's. It was a capital race at this point, and caused great excitement. Gray's boat pulled up well for second place, and had the distance been greater, might have beaten Anderson's who won by a short distance only.

SIXTH RACE—6.15 p.m.—*Soldiers' Barge Race.* Second heat. Distance ½ mile.

RIFLE BRIGADE (No. 2 crew) *vs.* R ARTILLERY.

The Artillery were leading but the Rifle Brigade very dexterously passed their opponents amidst the applause of the spectators.

EIGHTH RACE.—6-30 p. m.—*Ladies Fours*; Distance ¾ miles.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
1 P. Dum	10	8	1 A. J. Yorke	9	6
2 W. Le Quesne	11	10	2 J. B. Barber	11	6
3 J. Campbell	10	0	3 W. B. Whiteford	13	9
St. R. L. Stewart	11	6	St. Orr	10	13
Cox			Cox		

1 C. Gray	9	13
2 H. D. Oliver	11	6
3 A. Arthur	12	8
St. L. Strange	10	8
Cox.		

This was another exciting race, although it was rowed when it was dusk. We have not been favored with the names of the fair Coxswain's. Orr's boat was leading, but failed to keep it. Stewart's boat shot ahead hard and fast a little before the winning post, and won the race.—*Poona Observer.*

ASIAN SPORTING NOTES.

THE racing season in India this year promises to be better than ever, especially as regards the number of different fixtures. This week we have to add four more meetings to our list of races to come, namely, Secunderabad, Ballygunge Steeplechases, Peshawar, and Burdwan.

The Burdwan meeting puts forward an attractive programme, and as we [illegible] know how successful the meeting was last year[illegible] its first revival after an interval of some yea[illegible]ay expect still better things this year. [illegible] the course, thanks to the care of Mr. [illegible]tal order.

We regret to h[illegible] death of the well-known jockey, To[illegible] which took place rather suddenly at M[illegible]om congestion of the brain. Cozens had rat[illegible] a bad fall at the late Bangalore races, from the effects of which he was supposed not to have quite recovered. He came to this country some years ago from Australia, and soon established a name for himself as a finishe and powerful rider both on the flat and across country. Some of his most notable performances were on the Arab Cardigan, with whom his name will always be associated, in the Governor's Cup at Poona, and in Calcutta when he got Satellite home in front of Hackney on Lord Clifden. Such a good rider is a loss to the Indian Turf.

We hear that Mr. Whitehead has engaged the services of the promising light weight English Jockey H. Wool, who can ride 6st. 4lbs., and has already begun to make a name for himself.

Also that Mr. Whitehead has purchased the well-known chestnut Arab horse Exchange from Mr. Herbert for a good figure, so we suppose that he considers there is a race or two in him still.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 31.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

A DISPUTE BETWEEN RELATIVES.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE *vs.* DOSSIBAI AND ANOTHER.

THIS is a suit filed by the plaintiff against his sister Dossibai, and her husband, Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, to recover Rs. 3,000, alleged to be due on a promissory note dated the 6th September, 1881. The note is alleged to have been passed by Dossibai to the plaintiff.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and the Hon'ble Mr. Budroodeen Tyebjee, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, for the defendants.

Mr. Budroodeen opened the case by reading the plaint. The plaint stated that the defendant Dossibai, by her promissory note, dated the 6th September, 1881, promised to repay on demand to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 3,000 which she had received from him, together with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st January, 1881, till payment. Dossibai was the wife of Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, having been married to him about 30 years ago. Dossibai, at the time of the execution of the note, was and is still possessed of or entitled to separate estate for her own use of considerable value. The plaintiff demanded payment of the sum of Rs. 3,000 and interest, but the defendants had neglected to pay the same or any part thereof. The plaintiff submitted that he was entitled to a decree for the payment of the sum and interest by the defendant, Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, and also out of the separate estate of Dossibai. The plaintiff prayed for a decree for the amount claimed by him, with interest and costs.

The defendants, in their written statement, denied that the plaintiff had ever advanced to the defendant Dossibai the sum of Rs. 3,000, or that she ever promised to repay the same with interest. Dossibai further stated that she never passed to the plaintiff the promissory note in question, and that the note, which purported to be signed by her, was a forgery. The defendants said that this was not the first time the plaintiff had made a false claim against his sister, Dossibai. On the 18th March, 1880, the plaintiff, through his solicitor, demanded payment from Dossibai of the sum of Rs. 3,000, then alleged to be due on a promissory note dated the 27th April, 1880, and Dossibai having at once denied the genuineness of the note and denounced the plaintiff's claim as fictitious and fraudulent, the claim was not persevered in by the plaintiff. The defendants admitted that Dossibai was possessed of certain property which had been treated as her separate property, but the particulars thereof as given in the plaint were not correct. The defendants further stated that it was true that they had refused to pay to the plaintiff any part of the sum claimed by him, and that immediately on demand for such payment being made, they, through their solicitors, caused a reply to be sent to the plaintiff denouncing the promissory note on which the present claim was based as a forgery. The defendants submitted that the suit ought to be dismissed, with costs.

Mr. Budroodeen said he must admit that the plaintiff was long ago convicted of forgery, which might be brought forward as a most damaging piece of evidence against him. But the learned counsel would be able to prove that after the plaintiff had been transported, his conduct was found to be so exemplary that he was not only pardoned by Government, but was actually employed by them and by other persons in offices of very great trust. The plaintiff had in his possession documents which showed that he had never ceased to repent of the offence which he had once committed. Although a man who committed such an offence must bear the consequences, still it could not be said that because a man once forged a document, therefore every document which he produced must necessarily be forged. In the present matter, the plaintiff having been charged with forgery, there was no alternative left to him but to come to the court and prove that what he said was true, and that the note which he produced was genuine.

As the court was about to rise for the day, Mr. Budroodeen and the Advocate-General applied that the case be postponed for some time, as they both wanted to go to Poona to attend the Legislative Council.

Mr. Starling said that his clients objected to any postponement of the suit.

His Lordship said that the case must under the circumstances go on.

The court then adjourned.

SEPTEMBER 1.

The above case was called on to-day for further hearing, when Mr. Budroodeen continued his opening statement on behalf of the plaintiff.

Dorabjee Hormusjee, the plaintiff, was then called and examined. He said that in 1879 he was in Bombay. While here he put up at the house of his brother, Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff. The defendant, Cowasjee Jussawalla, was in embarrassed circumstances in 1879. About the month of August of that year he was put in jail at the instance of his creditors. He remained there for some time. In April, 1880, Dossibai asked for a loan of Rs. 2,000 from the plaintiff. Plaintiff said he had no available money in hand, but yielding to her hard entreaties, he sold some of his securities—Coorla Mill debentures—for Rs. 2,500. Plaintiff had paid the money realised by the sale of the securities into the Agra Bank, where he kept his account. On the 6th April, 1880, he paid Rs. 2,000 to the defendant Dossibai, receiving a writing from her in return. About the end of 1880 Dossibai asked for a further advance of money. She wanted Rs. 3,000. Plaintiff sold some Government paper, and the sum realised was paid into the Agra Bank on account of the plaintiff on the 26th April. On the following day he paid the sum of Rs. 3,000 to Dossibai, and received from her a writing in return. Some time after he had made these loans the defendant Cowasjee left Bombay. When Dossibai was going to follow Cowasjee, she asked plaintiff to lend her Rs. 100. Plaintiff gave the money to Dossibai. The latter then left Bombay, returning in about eight days with Cowasjee. After her return, that is on 27th September, 1880, she returned the sum of Rs. 100 to the plaintiff, who paid the money into the bank. After that the plaintiff made a demand for the moneys advanced by him, and on the 17th November, 1880, received the sum of Rs. 2,000 in two currency notes. On the 9th January, 1881, witness wrote a letter to Dossibai, and received from her this document (produced), the writing across it being in Dossibai's handwriting. The document showed the accounts made up to 31st December, 1880. Dossibai paid Rs. 100 on account in January, 1881. When the witness removed from his brother's house in January, 1881, he found that he had lost the note dated the 27th April, 1880. Witness wrote a letter to Dossibai on the 18th March, 1881, stating that he had lost the receipt passed by her for the sum of Rs. 3,000 advanced by him on the 27th April, 1880, and asking her therefore to give another receipt for the same. Messrs. Payne and Gilbert then wrote a reply on behalf of Dossibai to the plaintiff, stating that Dossibai was exceedingly surprised at the receipt of the letter written to her by the plaintiff. She emphatically denied having ever received any part of the sum mentioned in the plaintiff's letter, or ever passed any written acknowledgment to the plaintiff. The witness proceeded to say that he sat quiet for some time in the hope that Dossibai, who was of a violent temper, would come round and retract what she had stated. The witness had seen Dossibai several times about the moneys due to him, and she promised to pay him as soon as she received a sum of money which she expected shortly. On the 3rd September, 1881, witness sent a letter to Dossibai. He believed that he had sent it with his servant, named Saloo. On the 5th September Dossibai's son came to call him. When the witness saw Dossibai, she acknowledged having received the letter. In the letter of the 3rd September the plaintiff asked Dossibai to pay him Rs. 500, as he wanted the money. Dossibai gave the witness Rs. 234-12. At his interview with Dossibai, the latter told him that she was going to file a suit against Heerjeebhoy to recover the value of some pearls. She also said that she was going to sell her furniture. In the meantime she prepared for the witness the receipt for Rs. 3,000. Witness asked Dossibai several times to return his money; and it was eventually arranged that he should call on her on the 14th December. Witness went on the appointed day, taking with him the receipt of the 6th September and the account of the 9th January. Dossibai agreed to return the money, on condition that witness should give her a writing promising to pay her a quarter of what he should receive from his brother Heerjeebhoy, against whom he had filed a suit. Dossibai produced a writing to that effect for witness to sign. Witness declined to sign it unless he showed it to his solicitors. Witness then went from the Grant-road station to Dadur in order to see a friend. Finding that the latter was very ill and had gone to Bombay, witness returned by the same train and got down at the Marine-lines station. Near this station Cowasjee caught hold of him and struck him, and told his son to take out the papers from his pocket. But they were not allowed to have the papers. Witness was eventually taken to the Picquet chowkey. The parties were directed to go to the Superintendent at Byculla. Cowasjee complained before Mr. Macdermot that witness had stolen some papers from a drawer in his house. In answer to the Superintendent the witness said that the papers belonged to him. Mr. Macdermot afterwards told witness to go away. When he was leaving the place, Cowasjee caught hold of him and knocked him down. Cowasjee followed the witness and struck him with an umbrella from behind. On application to Mr. Macdermot, the witness was given a police sepoy, with whom he went to the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment on account of the cuts he had received. Witness then issued a summons against Cowasjee for grievous bodily hurt. The next day witness was served with a summons. Both the summonses were, about eight or ten days after, withdrawn.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Starling the witness said.—I was at one time in the employment of the Oriental Bank. After I had been in their service for about seven or eight years, I was charged with forgery and convicted on two indictments, and was sent to penal servitude for two terms of seven and fourteen years, both commencing at the same time. I was convicted of larceny as well as forgery. As ledger-keeper it was my duty to initial all cheques before they were paid, and no cheque was paid without my initials. I had uttered several forged cheques.

Q.—Whom did you get to forge these cheques?

A.—They are all dead and gone.

(Question repeated.)

A.—I do not now remember who forged them. There were several persons connected with the matter. Without agreeing to get any share in the proceeds, I agreed to pass cheques which were forged. I had the account of Nicol and Company as ledger-keeper of the Oriental Bank. I did not get the amount of Rs. 20,000 omitted from the pass book.

Q.—Do you swear to this?

A.—I do not remember all these things, as they took place so long ago. If the amount was omitted it must have been discovered. I was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in larceny, not forgery. When the chief manager of the bank afterwards came to me, I voluntarily gave him all further information relating to the matter. The charge of larceny was that I had stolen Rs. 95,000 worth of notes. None of the notes were found in my possession when I was apprehended. They were in the hands of other parties.

Q.—Who were the "other parties?"

A.—Some of the bank employés. I don't remember their names. About three, four, or five persons—I don't remember the exact number—were implicated in the matter. Heerjeebhoy Shroff was in the employ of the bank at the time. Two of my brothers were employed in the bank in a subordinate capacity. After I was arrested, Heerjeebhoy was dismissed from service. I did not cause the notes in respect of which I was charged to be removed from my house to another on the day I was taken in custody. I will not swear that this fact was not proved at my trial.

Q.—Then you don't recollect the fact?

A.—No. Two years ago I lost my memory very nearly—I have forgotten many things. I do not remember that Heerjeebhoy took away a box containing notes from my house. I had no intercourse with any of my cousins up to the year 1880.

Q.—When you were arrested, did you not take up a bundle of paper from your table and drop it at your feet?

A.—I do not remember, nor that the bundle contained sixteen currency notes of a thousand rupees each, besides some others of a smaller value. I cannot swear one way or the other.

Counsel read Khan Bahadoor Akbar Ali's evidence on the point, and then asked if the fact about the notes was true.

Witness—If it is in the record, it may be true. I did not serve out my time in the Penang settlement, but was granted a free pardon after eight years.

Q.—Were you not found offering Government currency notes at 25 per cent. discount to Akbar Ali, who appeared before you in disguise?

A.—I do not remember. My mother stood security for me while I was employed in the Oriental Bank. She had some of my property in her hands. The bank made a claim upon me after I was convicted.

Q.—Did she deny her signature at the time, at your suggestion?

A.—I do not recollect. I may have made the suggestion.

Mr. Starling.—Then look at this letter. (The letter, dated the 17th September, 1852, was one written by the witness to his mother from Penang.)

Witness then said.—I say I may have made the suggestion to my mother. When I returned to Bombay I lived with my mother. I lived with Heerjeebhoy till 1880. I had no quarrel with him until 1879. I was employed for some time under Cowasjee, who was broker to Volkart Brothers. In 1872 my brother Heerjeebhoy filed a suit against me on a promissory note dated 1868. He got a decree for upwards of Rs. 15,000; and having attached my two houses, sold them in satisfaction of the decree. It might be that the houses were sold for less than Rs. 1,500 each, and were bought by Heerjeebhoy. I have never given him the title-deeds of those houses. They are still in my possession. I have been living in one of the houses, and receiving the rents of the other.

Q.—Did your brother only receive the proceeds realized by the sale of the two houses in satisfaction of the decree in his favour?

A.—No, I satisfied the decree in full. I paid him about Rs. 12,000 in 1873, and the balance, about Rs. 5,000, in 1879. I had property in Penang, which I sold. I have sued Heerjeebhoy on a balance of accounts. Heerjeebhoy denies the claim. He also says that it is barred by limitation. The London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank had a claim against me. They did not obtain a decree against me. The summons was served upon me in January, 1875. I made proposals to Mr. Hawkins in 1872 for a compromise. I did not mention my property in the declaration which I then made. A compromise was come to, but Mr. Stead afterwards threatened to re-open the matter. In 1879 or 1880 I got a friend to buy the claim over for me. In 1879 I was on very good terms with Dossibai. At the end of 1879 I was visiting Dossibai.

At this stage the court adjourned until to-morrow (Saturday).

SEPTEMBER 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA *vs.* PADAMSEY TRIKAMJEE AND ANOTHER.

MR. INVERARITY, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendants. The plaintiffs claimed Rs. 10,000 on two bills of exchange for Rs. 5,000 each drawn in July last by Trikamjee Ludha, the father of the defendants, now deceased. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 10,020, with interest and Rs. 300 costs.

THE LATE MR. A. H. WADIA'S WILL.

IN this matter a caveat has been filed by the son-in-law of the deceased, Mr. H. A. Wadia, against probate being granted of the will of the late Mr. Ardasir Hormarjee Wadia to the applicants for the probate, Mr. H. A. Hormarjee and Mr. N. Spencer. On the 15th June Mr. Inverarity had obtained from his Lordship a rule *nisi* calling upon the applicants to show cause why an administrator *pendente lite* should not be appointed to the estate of the deceased. To-day the rule was called on for further hearing, when the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Mr. Farran, and Mr. Pherozshaw, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the applicants; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, appeared for the caveator; and Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Telang for Meherbai, the widow, and the infant children.

Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, further examined by the Advocate-General.—The will was then put on the table. My father went and sat at the table, and after looking at the will for a minute or two, he began signing it. When he had signed ten or twelve sheets, Mrs. Ardasir rushed into the room. My father at first took no notice of her arrival, whereupon she said, "What are you doing, what are you signing?" My father asked her to have the kindness to leave the room, as it was not the province of ladies to interfere in such matters. She repeated her remarks, "What are you signing, what are you doing? You are not reading it," &c. My father made no answer, got angry, and went on signing. I thought it advisable to interfere, and said to my mother, "Don't quarrel, it is only a partnership deed." My father laid down his pen, as my mother got more excited, and he said, "No, it is not our partnership deed; I am making certain alterations and additions in my will which I have thought proper to make." She said, "You have not read it, you don't read it." He said in an angry tone, "Read, read, how often am I to read? I have read it not only once, but thrice. I am familiar with every passage of it." She asked, "Where is the old will?" He said it was with the Registrar, where it would remain for six months. She insisted on knowing more of the details. He said he had separated the trustees from the executors to keep them apart as much as practicable, and that he had appointed me and Mr. Spencer his executors. He said also, "I have made provision for a house for Pootlibai, given a house for Pestonjee, and included Pestonjee's name in the list of trustees, in which it was not included by the will of 1879." She asked if my younger brother Bomanjee was not to be a trustee also. My father made no reply, but I did in order to pacify her, and said, "Yes, he too will be made a trustee when he comes of age." She was evidently not satisfied with what I had said, and went on bothering my father with questions, which he seemed disinclined to answer. In the meantime persons began collecting behind the screen, and I said to my father, "Although you have been trying to keep this matter very secret, I am afraid that it will be in the *Gazette* to-morrow," by which I of course meant that every man, woman, and child in the house would be talking about it. By this time nearly all the sheets of the will had been signed. The alterations my father referred to were about Pestonjee's bungalow, giving Park Field to Nusserwanjee, and the Oriental Bank bungalow to Bomanjee. My father signed each page of the will and initialed an interlineation which was an oversight When my father had put his signature on the last sheet, Dr. Sidney Smith asked him, "Mr. Ardasir, do you know the contents of the document you have just signed?" My father replied, "I do know the contents." I also asked him the same question, and he replied in the affirmative. Then he said, "Put a little wax here;" it was his own idea; and then Dr. Sidney Smith asked him again, "Mr. Ardasir, do you deliver this as your act and deed?" My father replied, "I deliver this as my act and deed." Mrs. Ardasir was there all the time, and went on speaking all the time I don't remember what she said—nothing particular. She was very excited; she hardly knew what she was speaking. She tried very much to prevent my father from executing the will. Before he sent me downstairs to fetch the will my father had asked everyone in the room to go out. After the signing, my father gave me the will, saying, "Go and take it downstairs." I kept it in my safe at Lowjee Castle until I went to office. I took it the very same day to the Registrar's office to get it registered. It was left in the Registrar's office. Before I took it there I showed it to Mr. Walker. He had made a copy of it from the draft in a book which he gave me three or four days afterwards. I kept the book in the iron room in the office. On the 9th May my father was very well indeed, much stronger than he had been for two or three days previously. I think he went out for a drive on the 4th or 5th May. From the 9th to the 14th May he continued to get better, when he got fever again. It is an infamous lie that, after the will was executed, my conduct to my father changed to indifference. My father died about 1 p. m. on the 16th May. The will was read at Lowjee Castle by Mr. Walker on the third day after the death. I know that certain of my letters have got into the possession of the other side. They were all stolen. Three days after my father's death, at 5 o'clock in the morning, my younger brother Bomanjee, with a Parsee servant named Sheriad, came to the office whilst I was not there. Some of my books, papers, and documents were stolen from the office and from Lowjee Castle. Some of them are mentioned in the affidavit of documents made by the other side. In the office they were kept in a drawer on the third storey, and at Lowjee Castle they were kept in a glass press in the passage outside my room. The press had not been broken open. Some days later I found a bundle of letters lying on my writing desk *minus* some letters, which have been mentioned in the affidavit of documents made by the other side. Two of the stolen letters were shown to Hormusjee Master in his cross-examination. They were private letters written to me by Hormusjee Master and were stolen from the press. I did not authorise the caveator or anybody else to take the letters or documents. The hamals confessed to me the whole thing afterwards. A servant named Furdoonjee Dossabhoy, my father's personal attendant, was present at the reading of the will. This is a list of the moveable assets of my father made up to 1st June, 1882, amounting in value to Rs. 21,25,703. The debts are Rs. 3,22,363, leaving the total assets Rs. 18,03,341. The 383 Coorla shares bequeathed to me are, at the present rate, of the value of Rs. 3,45,600. About 50 or 60 of them, belonging to my father's estate, stand in my name. I have got others of my own. The pecuniary legacies and funeral and marriage expenses decreed by the will of 1878 amount to Rs. 13,47,000. Deducting the value of the Coorla shares and the legacies and funeral and marriage expenses from the assets, a balance remains of Rs. 1,10,741. The immoveable property not specifically bequeathed consists of a stable in Bombay, a piece of land at Poona, the Coorla estate, the Municipal Offices building, and ground about Lowjee Castle which is in excess of the 35,000 square yards specifically bequeathed with Lowjee Castle. After providing for the legacies and the funeral and marriage expenses, Coorla debentures of the value of a lakh of rupees would be left. Their annual income is Rs. 7,000. There is Rs. 10,000 worth of 4 per cent. Government paper. Then there is the income of the Coorla estate, about Rs. 28,000 to Rs. 30,00[illegible] which is increasing every day. The rent of the Municipal building is Rs. 16,800 a year. The[illegible] and produce of the surplus ground about [illegible] Castle is Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000. That give[illegible] yearly income of about Rs. 54,000. The[illegible] monthly payments would absorb about[illegible] a year, Mithibai's Rs. 2,400, Pootlibai'[illegible] Dhunbai Rs. 1,200, Dinbai Rs. 1,2[illegible]0, Aim[illegible] Hormusjee Bomanjee Rs. 4,200, making [illegible] Rs. 42,600 a year. Taking into account ce[illegible]cellaneous expenses, the annual expenditu[illegible] to Rs. 47,200, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,000 a[illegible] exclusive of the stable in Bombay and the[illegible] Poona. After the death of the widow Rs. [illegible] are to be divided among some of the [illegible] That would, after deducting the Rs. 2,50[illegible] leave for charity about five lakhs on the de[illegible] of the widow; and after the death of the oth[illegible] annuitants, the whole reverts to charity. A[illegible] the present calculation there would be an income of about half a lakh a year available for charity. Almost every month my father was in the habit of making, or getting me to make, ope[illegible] sketches of assets and liabilities. This is an op[illegible] sketch made out by me under my father's inst[illegible]tions. He examined them. This is the last one [illegible] out by me before he gave me instructions to [illegible] will prepared. In these sketches he used [illegible] the moneys standing to the credit of hi[illegible] in the books of the firm, about Rs. 94,000 [illegible] not treated as liabilities. On the 2nd [illegible] open sketch was prepared by me [illegible] directions. A fresh open sketch w[illegible] the last one, making the necessar[illegible] were to be made. I have other [illegible] father's affairs, both in his and [illegible] in my possession. Some thir[illegible] before my father's death I [illegible] him in company with J[illegible] Hormusjee Master. On [illegible] room, my father reque[illegible] presence was not requ[illegible] at us three, "You a[illegible] lads; you ought [illegible] said Nusserwanjee [illegible] was so vicious a[illegible] himself upon th[illegible] About my mot[illegible] because her te[illegible] be very trying [illegible] along with her, as he had done for so many years. He also said something about my sisters and brothers-in-law. I believe all the wills prior to that of 1879 have been destroyed, unless they are with Mr. Cleveland.

Several documents were called for and put in on behalf of the applicants.

Witness to the Court.—I mean all the wills as well as codicils prior to that of 1879 have been destroyed, unless they are with Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Farran, for the applicants, put in certain correspondence about wills and codicils that had passed between Mr. Ardasir and Mr. Cleveland.

Witness continued.—The expenses of the preparation of the wills and codicils were entered in the books of the firm, but the nature of the actual business for which the moneys were paid was never explained in the books. I have a few specimens translated of the nature of each business. The books of the firm were kept in Gujeratee. (Refers to a book.) Here is an entry of Rs. 740 debited to Mr. Ardasir's private account on the 22nd December, 1877; here is another entry of Rs. 301 for private work, which means testamentary dispositions. Here is another entry of Rs. 45 for private work done for Mr. Ardasir. (Witness referred to several other entries.)

Mr. Farran put in two letters written by the testator to Mr. Charles Ardasir Dickenson, senior member of Messrs. Dickenson, Ackroyd and Co., expressing the great pride he (Mr. Ardasir) felt in, and the great confidence he reposed in, his son, Mr. H. A. Hormarjee. The learned counsel said the letters were long ones; and he did not at present propose to read them.

The witness was further examined by Mr. Farran, and said the book in his hands was in the office drawer and was taken away by the caveator.

The court then adjourned.

NATIVE OFFICERS.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN writes to the *Pioneer* as follows:—"My recorded views on the subject of the number of English officers in native regiments have been unintentionally so misrepresented in an article in the *Pioneer* of Saturday, the 26th instant, that I would ask you to kindly permit me to correct the error. You say that a military question of considerable difficulty, which has been exercising the authorities ever since the mutiny, has been disposed of in the Central India Report for 1880-81. Sir Lepel Griffin, the Governor General's Agent in Central India, gives his opinion in that report that the quality of native officers, who are the real strength of a native regiment, increases proportionately to the decrease in the number of English officers: and, after discussing the question, you conclude by saying—that a controversy still existed on the point, *dignus vindice nodus*, but that I had now settled it, the impression conveyed being that had in a dogmatic manner, attempted to decide off-hand a question regarding which military experts were still in doubt and perplexity. The peragraph of the report to which reference is made is the following: *The Bhopal Battalion.*—This regiment during the operations on the Khyber line proved itself equal in every respect to the regular regiments of the line. It has been urged, with some force, that being no longer a purely local corps in enlistment and service and the same tests of efficiency being required of it as of regiments of the line, it should receive a larger staff of English officers. But the Agent to the Governor-General cannot but think that the Bhopal Bttalion will compare favorably with any native regiment with a full complement of British officers, and *he is disposed to agree with those who hold* that the quality of the native officers, who are the real strength of the regiment, increases proportionately to the decrease in the number of English officers. It will thus appear that, so far from dogmatizing on a doubtful and disputed military question, I gave no opinion further than that I was disposed to agree with one side in the argument, rather than with the other; while the question was distinctly one on which I was compelled to temporarily accept some opinion, seeing that the Bhopal Battalion serves directly under the Agent of the Governor-General, and that the propriety of increasing the number of its English officers was then under discussion. I do not wish to be credited with views which I do not hold, or to appear to depreciate the value of English officers with native regiments. No one can hold a higher opinion of their value, and for leading men in the field, I do not believe there are any officers in the world who are the equals of English gentlemen. Led by these, I consider, the Punjab and Goorkha troops are equal to any soldiers in Europe, and superior to most; but that without such leading, they are quite unequal to meet successfully any European troops whatever. But for local corps, like the Bhopal Battalion, which are not ordinarily called upon for active or foreign service, there seems to be much force in the argument of those officers of high military authority (such as Sir John Adye in the *Nineteenth Century* of April 1880), who urge that the fewer the English officers the better becomes the quality of the native officers, owing to the larger responsibility which devolves upon them, and the more onerous and honorable nature of their duties."

BENGAL.

THE WRECK OF THE MACBETH.—Messrs. Gladstone Wylie and Co. have courteously furnished us with the following additional information regarding the wreck of the Macbeth on the [illegible] received by telegram from [illegible] Chittagong. O[illegible] found the ve[illegible] at half ebb. [illegible] believed to be[illegible]

A CLEVER C[illegible] daring burgla[illegible] in the su[illegible] through t[illegible] hole he [illegible] ope[illegible]oxe[illegible] a large quantity [illegible] necklets and other thing[illegible] follows clear it must be mention[illegible] an old thief named Shaik Ismail was the paramour of a woman named Sahibjan, whose husband is now in jail suffering incarceration for another burglary of which he was found guilty. From information received, the Calcutta Police made a raid on the woman's quarters, and on making a search discovered a large quantity of the stolen property buried under a charpoy on which the woman usually slept. She was taken into custody and questioned, but denied all knowledge as to how the stolen property came to be concealed under her bed. The man Ismail was then suspected, and was "wanted" very badly, but getting scent of the anxious inquiries made after him he managed to conceal himself and no clue as to his whereabouts could be found. A ruse was then hit upon and adopted. It was made known far and wide among all the known old thieves in town and their associates, that bail was wanted for the release of the woman Sahibjan who was charged with being in possession of stolen property. The bait took, and on a certain day a wealthy native receiver of stolen property was driven to the Park Street Thannah by an innocent-looking driver, a detective in disguise, for the purpose of standing bail for the woman. At the corner of Royd Street, Superintendent Hogg, through whose efforts the plan was put into operation so successfully, got a wink from the driver that the man wanted was inside the gharry he was driving. Mr. Hogg found the doors of the carriage closed, and on opening them found Ismail with the Fence, and at once took him into custody. The man will be put on his trial before the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah.—*Englishman.*

ANOTHER CAPTURE.—Some three weeks ago information was given to the Calcutta Police that a Mahomedan Deputy Magistrate residing in Taltollah had lost an emerald ring valued at Rs. 2,500 and some other articles of jewellery valued at Rs. 500, and it was known that an old thief named Abdool Aziz had made away with the articles, who when looked for had disappeared, leaving literally no trace behind him. Information of the theft and a description of the thief was sent all over the country to Kustia, Dacca, Furreedpore, and other places, and information has reached Calcutta that the thief has been arrested at Furreedpore with the property in his possession. He will be duly sent down to Calcutta and put on his trial here.—*Englishman.*

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN.—A li[illegible] painting in oils of H. H. the Maharaja of B[illegible] has just been completed by Mr. Forsyth, o[illegible] Bourne and Shepherd.—*Statesman.*

VORACITY OF A BULL FROG.—A c[illegible] writes to the *Englishman*:—"Some[illegible] may possibly be interested in the [illegible] incident which occurred at the [illegible] living at Alipore yesterday. [illegible] time a patridge was observe[illegible] ground, and among the g[illegible] count for its appearance, [illegible] bly correct, that it had es[illegible] on in the afternoon [illegible] at the end of the g[illegible] while getting my [illegible] flapping of wings b[illegible] of crotons close [illegible] cause of the n[illegible] leaves was a[illegible] had previou[illegible] the ground[illegible] portion o[illegible] of a h[illegible] bird a[illegible] hold, [illegible] the [illegible] see[illegible] le[illegible]

ANGLO-INDIAN LAW AND NATIVE JUDGES.

THE *Times* has the following leading article on the subject of the appointment of Mr. Justice Mitter to officiate as Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court :—

A Hindoo has been appointed Acting Chief Justice of Bengal during the absence of Sir Richard Garth. Native opinion is equally delighted and amazed. Native opinion is never entirely able to understand why Englishmen, since they might, do not treat India as mere conquered territory. For ages successive invaders have snatched from India the spoils of war. The Indian populations naturally expect Great Britain to conduct itself in the usual fashion. The system of jurisprudence adopted in the High Courts may have predisposed natives to believe that none of their race or races would be selected to preside over its administration. Notwithstanding a plentiful admixture from Indian Codes, it remains adapted English law. They cannot easily think that any but an Englishman will be deemed or be competent to apply it. The elevation of the new Acting Chief Justice to an ordinary seat in the High Court was admired as a strange exhibition of liberality. His nomination, even temporarily, to the presidency appears portentous. Organs of native opinion are not canvassing the selection with a view to consider whether the Judge deserves his dignity. To them it is simply a sign of a victory accredited to Hindoos in some imagined competition of races.

The Judge's collegues and the Indian Civil Service in general will not look at the appointment in this light. Only in one or two quarters is the least jealousy likely to be felt. Indian administrators are the most industrious public servants in the world. They are absorbed in their work. They give their whole soul to its efficient performance. They find it difficult to conceive that any not of their precise circumstances and nationality and training can accomplish the task properly. In theory they would have been at a loss to anticipate the right of a native to the honour now conferred, because they could hardly have comprehended how a native should have formed himself to competence for it. The moment a native had proved his capacity they were always ready to hail the endorsement of the fact by Government, as on the present occasion. To Englishmen at home the announcement will be acceptable on more than one ground. They will rejoice that any vestige of inequality in official treatment should have been removed. They are as fearful as natives of an official disposition to distinguish between races. They will be yet more pleased at the tendency the choice indicates towards an effacement of the barriers which have separated the dominant power in India and its subjects. Englishmen have no desire to parade force as the charter by which they keep their Indian Empire. But they are in India in right of qualities they possess and for the fulfilment of duties to which they hold themselves obliged. Their consciences compel them to rule India for the benefit of its people in accordance with principles they are convinced are just and right. So far as natives of India show themselves able to act upon those principles, they are not merely willing but glad to accept their companionship in the functions of sovereignty. Different doctrines may be current on the wisdom of the precise form in which British jurisprudence was introduced. There may be doubts on the exact applicability of much of it to the nature of the population and the character of the country. Such, however, as it is, it has to be interpreted and enforced. An Indian Judge must virtually be a trained English lawyer in order to exert his jurisdiction aright. To be a trained English lawyer implies that he can follow English lines of thought and the working of the English mind. It would amount to a miracle that any individual native of India should have succeeded in this enterprise if his countrymen as well as himself had not advanced a long way on the road to an intelligent appreciation of the English temperament and civilization. When a Hindoo lawyer has gained a recognition which excuses and even demands his installation in the post of Chief Justice, it may be assumed that numbers of his fellows have made no little progress in a similar direction. Whether the points in which natives and their British administrators differ be to the credit principally of the natives or of Englishmen, it must be equally matter of congratulation that natives are learning to bridge over the chasm between them. India and Great Brittain are linked at any rate for a long time to come in their national fortunes. They have to act together; it is for their vital advantage that they should educate themselves to think and feel together. Anglo-Indian officials, it must be granted, labour with all their hearts to do their part in the surrender of dogmatic national prejudices. Their standing quarrel with their brethren at home is that the Queen's subjects in these islands do not sufficiently perceive the variances between Great Britain and Hindostan, and the title of the letter not to be required to resign itself to an iron conformity with the former. In order that a working harmony may be attained, it is indispensable [illegible] leaders of native Indian thought to study [illegible] on their side the principles on [illegible] Indian dominion is founded. The [illegible] over the most exalted [illegible] Empire is an encouraging [illegible] equal to the [illegible] can be [illegible] carefully gu[illegible] despises the assis[illegible] in determining what th[illegible] But it insists that natives wh[illegible] should prove they are capable of [illegible] point of view from which the existin[illegible] has been made. A mutual underst[illegible] tial to good service in Indian admin[illegible] by Englishmen or by natives. It is [illegible] duty of the Queen's subjects in India in a positi[illegible] authority to use their authority with regard to the circumstances of India, as it is the duty of local authorities in Yorkshire to have respect to the circumstances of Yorkshire. Among the primary circumstances, however, of existing India is its union with the British Empire and its subjection to laws sanctioned by the British Legislature. No Indian official can perform his functions well who does not consider them in this combination. When a Hindoo or Indian Mahomedan has been able to raise himself high enough above local prejudices to accept India as it is with its British connexion, his native extraction is not a bar to official advancement, but a powerful argument in his favour. Englishmen believe they are bound to retain their grasp on India for the sake of India itself. Being there they are obliged to rule on principles which commend themselves to their consciences. There is the reverse of any inconsistency between that conviction and a cordial readiness to develop India in agreement with special Indian needs, and to meet more than halfway the offer of native intelligence to explain and help to satisfy them. If this, which is the creed of all just and generous Englishmen, were correctly appreciated by native opinion in India, an appointment like that of Chief Justice Garth's deputy would excite all the gratification it has caused in native circles; the gratification might, perhaps, have had a somewhat different origin and direction. At present there seems an inclination to construe the appointment as a recantation of an implied ordinance of exclusion of competent natives from conspicuous posts. That is not its meaning. No such exclusion has, at all events, for many years been intended. This Hindoo gentleman has been named to preside simply because he happens to be a jurist plainly marked out by his attainments for a primacy, temporary or permanent, in a High Court of British India. His elevation is no triumph of race over race; it is a tribute to personal merit in an honourable professional competition conducted without preference or prejudice. That a Hindoo should have surmounted the difficulties of insight into a legal system very complex and in some particulars alien to native ideas ought to be the true source of satisfaction. It is a satisfaction which Englishmen [illegible]d natives of India may lawfully share between [illegible]

MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA.

[illegible]ge of the Maharanee of Punna, sent [illegible] Beilby to the Queen, under the [illegible] royal lady who was hurled into [illegible] be sure to feel for those women [illegible]ndition, for want of women [illegible] them in their sickness, was [illegible] the people who were thus [illegible] she would, as Empress [illegible] and trained medical [illegible]s and dependents as [illegible] men, is an appeal [illegible] the womanhood [illegible]he country will [illegible]d into Western [illegible] demand on [illegible]e, and for [illegible] women to [illegible]ould say [illegible]ctors of [illegible] alike [illegible]son, [illegible]age [illegible] in [illegible] familar [illegible]l, and [illegible]litary [illegible]nd [illegible]d-

a regimental surgeon, whose primary duties were to look after the troops. Then came the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries, which in Bengal dates back beyond 1849. In that year, we are told, the Governor of Bengal was asked to assist Baboos Jaykissen and Rajkissen Mookerjee, Zemindars of Ooterpara, in establishing a hospital and dispensary at that place. The proposal was that Government should pay half the cost of erecting the necessary buildings, and allow Rs. 100 per month for the maintenance of the institution, together with English medicines and instruments. In reviewing this proposal by letter, the Government of India declared that as far as any general principle is concerned it is certainly opposed to grants of the kind, inasmuch as it is beyond the recognised province of a Government to provide medical aid for the great bodies of its subjects. The letter went on to say that although, the British Government in India had, for special reasons, granted assistance of this nature to the people, that assistance had till then, with one exception, "been exclusively confined to towns at or in the neighbourhood of which a Government medical officer is stationed." The grant was, however, made, but "not upon any recognition of the general propriety of affording assistance from the State to such undertakings."

In 1860 the total number of dispensaries were fifty-seven. In 1869 Government issued a set of rules under which it bound itself to defray a portion of the medical officer's pay and to accept other charges, in the event of subscriptions to a certain amount being guaranteed, without any reference to the situation of the proposed dispensaries. Under these rules Government undertook to provide medicines and instruments, on certain conditions, free of cost, and to supply a medical officer and half his salary, on the understanding that the other half was supplied by local funds. It was also provided, under Rule VII, that "at all subdivisions where there is no regular dispensary, where a sum of not less than Rs. 15 can be raised by local subscriptions for providing the necessary establishment, in purchasing bazaar medicines and other articles. The civil hospital assistant of the sub-division will be required to afford medical aid to all poor people who may apply for relief. Rs. 10 per mensem will be allowed by Government to the civil hospital assistant as remuneration for the extra duties imposed on him."

Thus Government went on from one thing to another, until we find it virtually accepting the position of affording medical aid to all poor people in a sub-division who may apply for it, despite its earlier declaration that it is beyond the recognized province of a Government to provide medical aid for the great body of its subjects."

Such is the present state of Bengal and, with slight local modifications, of the British possessions and protected States of India generally with regard to medical relief. It is true that it is stated officially, by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that it will be recognized in the new rules that Government will not bind itself as a matter of course to any fixed scale of aid for the establishment of new dispensaries; and it is also true that retrenchments are being vigorously carried out in some of the divisions, and, in some instances, dispensaries closed because they were found to be of no utility. Thus, in Bengal nine dispensaries were closed in 1880 because they had "altogether failed to serve their appointed purpose," and "showed no prospect of becoming useful charities." Should the question be asked what their appointed purpose was, the answer is not far to seek. "Assuming that the establishment of dispensaries," says the Surgeon-General with the Governor of Bengal, in his official report presented last year, "has had a twofold object, viz., the dispensation of charitable relief, and the introduction of English medicine to the people, I submit that the latter has now been fully accomplished."

As far as the male population is concerned, this may be so. They have opportunities of being treated in orthodox medical fashion of which they do not largely avail themselves; and making due allowance for the distrust which must naturally be felt when, for instance, they find at a dispensary only an untaught compounder to attend to their wants, while the doctor is devoting his time to private families, and bearing also in mind the avowed unstrustworthiness of Indian medical statistics from all mofussil (country) dispensaries, it yet appears strange that the numbers of native men who apply for treatment at the Government hospitals and dispensaries bear so small a proportion to the whole male population. In the Presidency of Bengal there are stated to have been 1,184,687 patients, including Europeans and Eurasians, treated in the year 1880, the whole population being given as 60,484,831; 62 per cent. represent men, the rest women and children. In Calcutta, from special circumstances, the proportion of native male patients is larger, but it appears that the proportion of the native population of Bengal seeking treatment at hospitals and dispensaries is 22·29 per cent., of which probably about three-fourths are men and boys.(1)

Unflattering as are these statistics to European feeling, and unfavourably as they contrast with all preconceived estimates of the utility of the Indian medical service as at present constituted, when we turn to the statistics of women and children it is startling to find that, for all the advantages women have reaped from it, there might almost as well have been no medical service in India at all. Low as is the percentage of men receiving treatment, that of women is not one-third of the number. The reason is not far to seek: it is the absence of skilled medical women. Of these there is concurrent testimony from various sources. The missionaries have told us so, but their voice has been little heard or heeded by those in authority at home, in the face of such statements as those openly made by Sir Joseph Fayrer, late President of [illegible] Medical Faculty of the University of Calcutta, [illegible] that women doctors are not needed in [illegible] women will consult medical [illegible] opinion(2) that it would be [illegible] which could not [illegible] women, com[illegible] in the [illegible] that [illegible]sider[illegible]robably [illegible] Indian [illegible]essity of [illegible] Zenana [illegible] for forty- [illegible] subject is one of [illegible]en of India, vast numbers [illegible] public, and need skilled medica[illegible]dical women could give; and he adds th[illegible] able to obtain the sanction of Government to educate lady students in medicine at the Medical College of Madras.

Surgeon-General Cornish, in his Government Report for 1880, writes on the subject of midwifery as follows :—

"It is gratifying and encouraging to note that the practice of training midwives, and sending them out to work in towns under Municipal or Local Fund Boards, is sensibly adding to the yearly number of women who avail themselves of skilled aid in labour."

We may add that it is gratifying on comparing the above numbers to find that the mortality in childbirth shows a steady decrease from year to year, on labour cases being left more to the care of women—a result which is in complete accord with European statistics of female midwifery. It is also noteworthy that the proportional number of women treated in the Madras Presidency is greater than in any other part of India. At Calcutta we learn from the Administration Report that on the recommendation of Dr. Charles, who, it is said, administered the obstetric hospital for many years with remarkable success, the Lieutenant-Governor, owing to the want of trained nurses in the interior of the country being severely felt, has decided to establish a certain number of stipends to enable women to study midwifery in the wards.

The report from the Punjab for 1879 states that, at the midwifery school of Umritsar, three women passed out during the year, making a total of thirty-nine who have received certificates as trained midwives since the school was opened. The report from the Central Provinces for 1880 also makes mention of the satisfactory results of training women as midwives, and from private sources we learn that midwives trained at Calcutta are also doing good service and succeeding well in the country districts.

An important feature of the question still remains to be noticed. It is this, that while everywhere trained midwives are welcomed, and find remunerative employment or aid from dispensary funds, the few medical women trained at Madras (4) found "that there was no sudden rush to secure their services." This is exactly what the poverty of India (one estimate fixes the average income as low as three shillings per month) might lead us to expect. Government, it is true, gives free medical education to women desirous of qualifying themselves; but when it has educated them it leaves them to the precarious chances of private practice among a population which is either miserably poor, or which, when not so poor, makes small account of the health or the lives of women. Men when once they have passed, or indeed often before they have passed out of the schools, are ensured a maintenance as dispensary officers, and can afford to wait for practice; women are left to fight their own way unaided to success, or to fail for want of an income sufficient to provide for the necessities of their position, and to raise them above the sordid care which would force them to place fees above professional usefulness, as well as to repress feelings of compassion and tenderness towards patients. Now and for a long time to come the medical women who best fulfils her mission in India will not be the one who makes the largest income out of her patients, but the one who realising the mass of ill-health, of misery and death, which is the product of ignorance and of wrong customs, sets herself with true humanitarian zeal to raise the general health and vigour of the women to whom she ministers, as well as to cure them of their manifold diseases. The whole conditions of India are so unfavourable for carrying out the theories of political economists, [illegible]sed on supply and demand, that it would be [illegible]nge indeed if in the one item of medical [illegible]en protection should be found unnecessary, [illegible]e weakest, the poorest, the least self-reliant [illegible]rs of the community—*i.e.*, Indian women—[illegible] be trusted to make known their demands, [illegible]to take measures to ensure an adequate supply [illegible]omen-doctors for their use.

[illegible]e have seen that Government has taxed itself [illegible]a considerable extent to provide a civil service [illegible]medical men, with the twofold object of dispens[illegible]ng charitable relief and of introducing English medicine to the people. (5) The charitable relief is pronounced officially, by men well qualified to express an opinion thereupon, to have been often in excess of the needs of the population (*i.e.*, of the male population), and to have led to peculation and other abuses. Nine dispensaries were therefore closed in Bengal during the year 1880, and steps will be taken to close other institutions found to be worthless. The introduction of English medicine to the people—*i. e.*, to the men—is said to have been fully accomplished, in Bengal at least. This is, therefore, the time to consider the expediency of introducing English medicine to the women in the only way in which, admittedly, it can be done—through medical women. One source of income, and a not inconsiderable one, might be furnished at once to a fund for a service of medical women in India, by transfering to it indirectly all lapsed and lapsing Government contributions to hospitals and dispensaries. Another available source would be the funds contributed by Government to hospitals in the Presidency and larger towns specially for the treatment of women. We have seen that at Bombay, for instance, the cost of maintaining the four great hospitals of the town falls on the Government, although three of them were built wholly, or in great part, by private munificence. It is therefore competent for Government to appoint one or more medical women in all the departments where women are treated, and to apply a part of the hospital funds for their benefit. In this way, to a large and increasing extent, existing funds might be utilized for the benefit of the women of India, who have heretofore been singularly overlooked in the arrangements made or sanctioned by Government for medical relief. Thus we actually find Surgeon-General Beatty, in his Administration and Progress Report, writing in 1880:—"With some arrangements at the different institutions which would give separate waiting-rooms for the sexes, I have no doubt that the attendance of females would considerably increase." From this we may infer that there are parts of India where something very like an outrage is committed on the feelings of the women patients by forcing them to mingle, while waiting to be seen by the doctor, with patients of the opposite sex. A better illustration could hardly be found of the need of medical women in India, not merely for the actual treatment of patients of their own sex, but in responsible positions and for purposes of direction and organization.

It has been asserted that the life and honour of medical women would not be safe in the country districts. It does not, however, appear that considerations of this kind have weighed against the sending out into the mofussil of nurses and midwives, to whom protection of their life and honour is equally due. We feel disposed to view in this objection only one more of the many intangible reasons put forward, at various times and in various countries, why women should not study and practise medicine. (6) Wherever Government placed a woman doctor of course it would be bound to provide her, in common with its other subjects, with reasonable protection. Perhaps even, in some exposed districts, only married medical women, accompanied by their husbands, might be considered eligible.

But not to tilt at windmills, let us pass on, in conclusion, to consider the kind of organisation best adapted to the circumstances of the case. What is needed is a new Medical Department, as a part of the public service in India, managed by women and responsible only to some high officer of State, working in harmony with the existing civil medical service, but co-ordinate and not subordinate to it. Women alone, highly trained, efficient, with the ready sympathies of their sex, can rightly inaugurate and carry out such a beneficent reform and discover the proper means for breaking down the barriers which separate the sick millions of Indian women from the physicians and surgeons ready and able to bring to bear on them all the resources of the healing art. Sir Salar Jung considers that there might with advantage be two classes of medical women: one, ordinary practitioners for the country, the other, more accomplished and of a higher stamp, capable of acting as teachers (presumably of native subordinates), as well as practitioners, for the towns. The division is a practical and sensible one, and would correspond, generally speaking, to the two classes of medical women growing up in England, the holders of a University degree, and the licentiates of the Irish College of Physicians, the only licensing college which at the present time admits women. We would add to this list a third class, that of superintendents or directors, the lay bishops, so to speak, of medical dioceses. As the women practitioners would certainly be required by their superiors to give a far larger share of time and labour to work among the poor than the average hospital or dispensary medical officer is reported to do, their salary ought to be proportionately higher. Perhaps a salary of £300 for the lower and of £500 for the higher class of practitioners, with dispensary building, might be sufficient. The superintendents, of whom at first only one would be necessary, ought to have a fixed income of not less than £1,000 a year, with travelling expenses, so as to be able fairly to devote their life and energies to the work. The question of local contributions would have to be considered, and perhaps it may be found possible in the towns to secure substantial co-operation. Whether this could be relied on in the country districts is doubtful from their extreme poverty.

Of course the work would begin in the Presidency towns and perhaps in a few other centres. A dispensary would be established for the treatment of such as choose to resort to it. A small hospital would follow, or in the existing hospitals a medical women's department would be instituted. Gradually treatment in the Zenanas might be superadded to the work, and courses of instruction organized for native women in nursing and in hygiene. The extension of the system into the country districts would necessarily be slow, and regulated by local circumstances, which have to be very carefully inquired into by the head of the department.

Our present limited space does not allow of entering into any detailed enumeration of the benefits such a medical service may be expected to confer on the women of India. To one point we cannot, however, refrain, in view of its importance, from calling special attention. It is this, that unfortunately barbarous mutilations and outrages by husbands and strangers on little native girls and women are by no means rare, (1) and that medical examinations are often ordered by magistrates to be made.

In some instances, such examinations conducted by medical men, even in the interests of the victims, are felt to be so repugnant to natural feeling and to natural usage that a magistrate is content to receive, instead, the testimony of a native midwife. As important issues and heavy penalties are often involved in these cases, the medical profession view with great disfavour this receiving of evidence from an imperfectly trained woman. But their scruples, and those of humane judges and even of the injured families themselves, must surely cease if examinations by medical women voluntarily submitted to were substituted for examinations by medical men by order of the Court.

A word of encouragement to such medical women as desire to devote themselves to practise in India may here perhaps be fitly given. Their training cannot be too thorough, their knowledge and ability, and especially their surgical ability too great, for we have it on official authority "that the people of India estimate European medical treatment more by what they see of the skill of our surgeons than by any professed faith in the value of our treatment of internal diseases. To this day physicians have to compete with old women and exorcists, and have not yet so demonstrated to the native mind the superiority of their practice that they can command implicit faith in it. In surgery, however, the native population do admit the advantages and superiority of European methods, and it seems a matter for regret that in this particular our dispensary practice should be so prominently weak." Women may, however, take courage. There are, undoubtedly, in the Indian Medical Service, eminent physicians and clever operators, especially in the Presidency towns, but the general cry, in official records, is of the ignorance and inefficiency of at least the subordinate medical service, (8) and it may be safely predicted of women that their best achievement will be far beyond the present average of medical and surgical work in India.—*Frances E. Hoggan, M. D., in the Contemporary Review.*

(1.) In 1880 in Bengal, men 62 per cent., women 17·31 per cent. (in Calcutta less), children 20·78 per cent.; in Bombay, men 53·4 per cent., women 20·1 per cent., children [illegible]5 per cent.; in, Madras, about one-half of the patients [illegible] women and children, children being in excess; in the [illegible]ab, men 61 per cent., women 19 per cent., children [illegible] cent.; in Oudh and the North-Western Provinces, [illegible]09 per cent., women 20·77 per cent., children 21·14 [illegible]; in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, men 54 [illegible] women 16·8 per cent. children 28·3 per cent.

[illegible] letter to the *Times* on "Medical Women in [illegible] Acland, dated December 6, 1881.

[illegible] Journal of Education, September, 1881.

[illegible]ber three young women of Madras were [illegible]l College, Madras, and four passed out [illegible]

[illegible]saries are about half supported by [illegible]s more than two-thirds of the ex[illegible] of all the Calcutta hospitals is borne [illegible]0, out of a total of Rs. 313,477, Gov[illegible] 2,33,642.) In the Presidency of [illegible]orne by Government is still [illegible] the total sum expended for [illegible] the charge of maintaining the [illegible]y, it is said, forms a heavy [illegible] it is to be borne in mind [illegible] by private munificence, [illegible] that Government was [illegible] In the Madras Presi[illegible]ower, being less than a [illegible]l of Rs. 7,74,903. In the [illegible] varies from less than a [illegible]derably over two-thirds in [illegible]stern Provinces.

(6.) It was loudly urged formerly in England that women doctors could not go out at night to their patients, but nobody saw any impropriety or danger in midwives—that is to say, *poor* woman doing so.

(7.) See "Medical Jurisprudence for India," by Norman Chevers, M.D., Calcutta, 1870.

(8.) To the untrustworthiness and moral obliquities of a large proportion of the members of the subordinate medical service in India, as well as to their professional incapacity, the latest official records bear ample testimony.

The gravest offences are even sometimes hinted at, as when, for instance, the Surgeon-General with the Governor of Bengal states in his report for 1880:—In some small dispensaries the reception of house-patients has been stopped. An in-patient ward affords opportunities to subordinates which are better avoided, where it can show no beneficial work." In the medical report on the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the same year, occur the following remarkable statements:—The number of labour cases for which medical assistance was sought was very small,—only forty in all. (The number of dispensaries in the said districts were thirty-five, all apparently under the charge of hospital assistants). . . . . In the majority of cases, the assistance of the village dhai is all that is necessary; besides, their caste and social prejudices prevent their applying for dispensary relief in such cases, save as a last resource . . . . Midwifery, however, is a branch of which our hospital assistants, as a rule, are totally ignorant, both practically and theoretically, and with a few exceptions, I would not trust one of them with the conduct of a case of even natural labour." It must be remembered that all the above hospital assistants, officially stigmatized as ignorant of their duties, were subsidized by Government to the extent of from fifteen to twenty-five rupees a month.

The Surgeon-General with the Governor of Madras expressly states in his report for the year 1880 that the education of the civil hospital class, eighty-nine of whom, be it remarked were in independent charge of dispensaries lately subsidized by Government, "is more restricted than that of apothecaries, and does not, until supplemented by some years of practical experience, fit them for positions in which they have to rely on their own knowledge and judgment." Recommendations are then made to place apothecaries in independent charge of dispensaries, in preference to hospital assistants; and the Surgeon-General continues as follows:—"The changes in question can only be brought about gradually, but I have no doubt whatever as to their necessity, *if the arrangements for medical aid to the people are to be of any public benefit.*"

FLOGGING OF PRISONERS IN BENGAL.

IN the House of Commons on August 10, Mr. O'Donnell said that as they were approaching the end of Supply, he was bound to take this opportunity of reverting to a subject which he had previously brought forward. He had given notice that he would call attention to the flogging of 11,000 prisoners in the goals of Bengal during the period of excessive mortality between the 1st day of January, 1879, and the 31st day of March, 1880, almost exclusively on charges of short work; and had the forms of the House permitted, he would have moved that the appointment to the Indian Council of Sir Ashley Eden, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under whose tenure of office these floggings took place, was a condonation of reprehensible misgovernment calculated to hinder and discredit good goveanment in India. His complaints were borne out by official papers recently circulated, and they were fully justified by a despatch of the Secretary of State this year, in which he said, "I have been much impressed in particular by the statement contained in the Bengal Gaol Report for 1879 that heavy mortality has been going on from month to month without the attention of the Government being called to it, and I request that measures may be taken to prevent the recurrence of such a state of things." The statement of the noble lord implied his recognition of the want of supervision which during the year 1879 allowed the mortality to continue unchecked. When Sir Ashley Eden became aware of the state of the gaols in his own Presidency he began to make effectual improvements. Writing on July 20, 1880, he admitted the extreme gravity of the case, and the fact that during 1879 the great mortality among the gaol population could not be attributed to the general condition of the public health. He stated that the chief cause of the increased sickness in the gaols was the new diet scale, which was insufficient for men who were frequently in a poor state of health. When it was introduced the superintendents were instructed to watch its effects, and to report any sickness resulting from it, but its effect was probably too gradual to be noticed by them. No report, therefore, was received for nine months, although to say nothing of the deaths that occurred, the majority of the discharged prisoners were found to have lost weight. That was Sir Ashley Eden's account of the matter, and it followed from his own admission that for nine months he asked for no report—a fact that argued serious dereliction of duty. Had similar deaths occurred in English gaols verdicts of manslaughter would certainly have been returned. Sir Ashley Eden also admitted that during the year 1879 prisoners were flogged, probably for short work, in unprecedented numbers. The noble lord would, perhaps, maintain that Sir Ashley Eden was in no way responsible for that, but he contended that a Lieutenant-Governor who knew that a new dietary was being tried and made no further inquiry, was responsible for the result, if he had any responsibility at all. During that year, 1879, there were 8,232 floggings, and in the first six months of 1880 there were 3,386; and a whole year was allowed to pass before even quarterly returns of corporal punishment were ordered, for those returns were mentioned as having been prescribed in January, 18 0, and, singularly enough as likely to show that "rash and indiscriminate flogging for petty offences had not been resorted to." The deaths were 97 per 1,000, so that every tenth man who was imprisoned for a few months found himself virtually sentenced to death. The noble lord had said last year, in reply to a question he had put to him, that "on its being discovered that the diet scale was unhealthy, a change was made and the health of the prisoners improved." That reply was technically accurate no doubt, but the phrase "on its being discovered" did not fairly describe the state of the case, seeing that the discovery was not made for 12 months. One might conclude from the ambiguity of that answer that a remedy was immediately applied, and the House would be so misled as to have a right to complain of that sort of answer being palmed off on the noble lord by his informants. The statement was literally true, but the lateness of the so-called discovery was the all-important omission. In the report of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Government of India, a report as exculpatory as possible of the central Government, he found that the supervision of the prisoners was so neglected that there was no security for their getting even the reduced scale of diet. The report says "The temptation which presents itself to the gaol officials to enrich themselves at the expense of the prisoners is very great. . . . The embezzlement of their food is very profitable." And yet the superintendents paid so little attention to the condition of their gaols that they did not even report the number of deaths which [illegible]urred in them. Accordingly, the Government of [illegible]dia had to warn the superintendents to observe when the prisoners were falling in weight, and when the gaol officials were plump and sleek. A large number of the articles of food which the prisoners were required to use appeared to be worthless. And yet the superintendents, who were so careless or so ignorant of what was necessary for the food of the prisoners, were allowed by the authorities of Bengal to go on without sending in a report for nine months, though during the whole of that time the prisoners were perishing like flies. On the 7th of June, 1882, two years after Sir Ashley Eden began to remedy the evils in the Bengal gaols, and three-and-a-half years after those evils had reached their culminating point, Sir Ashley Eden's successor said that under the head of offences relating to work, the number fell from 40,000 and odd to 27,963 in 1881; that the Inspector of Prisons attributed it to better diet, and an extra early morning meal, and that the decrease in the number of punishments was in some measure due to the orders under which no prisoner who was losing weight was punished for short work. It was impossible for the noble marquis to whitewash the kind of Government supervision which allowed what he had described to take place without any report received or required. He was happy to say that there was little doubt now that the necessary reforms would be carried out in the gaols of Bengal. There was, for instance, a prospect that wooden platform beds would be substituted for raised beds of earth. After saying that for a great part of his information he was indebted to his brother—an Indian civil servant—who had been subjected to official persecution in consequence of the action which he had taken in supplying that information, the hon. member concluded by expressing a hope that in future the bulk of the Irish members would ever be ready to strive for the redress of any grievances of which our Indian fellow subjects might justly complain.

The marquis of Hartington, regretted that in calling the attention of the House to what was, no doubt, a very important branch of Indian administration, the hon. member should have thought it necessary to make for the second time very unfounded charges against the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Before making any observations upon the prison diet and similar matters, he would refer what fell from the hon. member at the close of his speech. The hon. member said that some of his information came from his brother, who had been exposed, so he alleged, to the most dastardly persecution because he had supplied that information. Well, he knew that Mr. O'Donnell had had the misfortune to incur on more than one occasion the censure of the Governor of Bengal and of the Governor-General of India. He also knew that the recent conduct of Mr. O'Donnell had met with the most careful, minute, and impartial investigation at the hands of the Governor of Bengal, of the members of the Supreme Council, and of the Viceroy himself, and that the Viceroy was satisfied that Mr. O'Donnell had been treated with great consideration. He ventured to say there was not the slightest foundation for the statement that had been furnished to the hon. member that the action taken by officials with reference to his brother was influenced in the slightest degree by [illegible] course he had adopted with reference [illegible] Bengal prisons. The hon. member had [illegible] great length to papers that he [illegible] Hartington) had laid on the table, a[illegible] to what he called admissions. [illegible] admissions. Sir Ashley Eden wa[illegible] attention to those facts on which [illegible]r had commented. It was Sir Ashley [illegible]rst brought to light the mismanage[illegible] up to 1879, had prevailed in the priso[illegible] The hon. member complained that [illegible] taken by the Lieutenant-Governo[illegible] soon as the facts were brought to hi[illegible] It was impossible for the Lieutenan[illegible] who had to administer the affairs of 4[illegible] people, to exercise personal supervision ov[illegible] administration of prisons, and it was only when he had brought before him from time to time official reports that he could take action. The statement of the hon. member that prisoners were starved was, no doubt, borne out by what Sir Ashley Eden had said perhaps, somewhat hastily, as to the great mortality having been caused by a change of diet. It appeared to be doubtful whether the great mortality was owing to starvation or to a change of diet. Dr. Lewis was of opinion that the mortality was not owing to a change of diet, and that the cause of the mortality must be sought for in some other direction. It was far more important to ascertain what were the real causes of sickness and mortality which prevailed in Bengal than whether some official had or had not failed in the discharge of his duties. He thought there could be no doubt that as soon as the attention of the Government of Bengal was called to the state of the Bengal prisons measures were adopted which were likely to be productive of improvement not only in the gaols of Bengal but in the whole the country. It appeared to him that Sir Ashley Eden, far from deserving censure, deserved the highest approval of the House.

Mr. Onslow could not sit in his place and listen to the remarks of the hon. member without assuring the House that Sir Ashley Eden was one of the ablest administrators we had in the Government of Bengal. He did not wish to say one word against the hon. member's brother, but he would say this, that no hon. member had a right to come to the House and endeavour to get his brother out of a very serious difficulty into which he got entirely through his own fault in writing anonymous and scurrilous articles in newspapers and elsewhere. (Mr. O'Donnell.—No; that was the charge against him). He did not know what the charge was, he knew it was the fact. He knew something about the gaols in India, and he knew that many years ago nothing could be more awful than their condition. He thought it was manifest there had been some reform. It was impossible to effect reforms in India all at once. That had to be done gradually. Any one who went to India would see that a thousand things wanted reform, but an immense amount of money was required to reform all of those things. He hoped that a real attempt would be made by the Government to ameliorate the condition of prisoners in India. With respect to what had been said as to the oppression of the natives of India, he did not believe that they were oppressed, but that, on the contrary, they had never been better governed than they were at present.

Mr. T. O'Connor contended that the despotic power exercised in India was worse than useless if it were not used to redress the evils of which they had heard. Respecting what had been said as to Irish members taking up the cause of the Indian people, he did not think that any interference by them would be calculated to do the people of India much good. He was surprised that hon. gentlemen opposite should have permitted the sole responsibility for bringing forward these terrible grievances, or for getting them in any way redressed, to rest with his hon. friend the member for Dungarvan.

The motion to go into Supply was then agreed to.

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APRIL, 18

THE DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Through the kindness of a Parsee merchant of Bombay, I have a copy of a memorial from the opium merchants of that place to the Viceroy, praying for a reduction of the transit duty on Malwa opium, and of the notification in the *Gazette of India*, which almost immediately followed, by which a reduction of 50 rupees per chest is granted. The duty is now 675 rupees at Ajmere and 650 elsewhere. Last Tuesday Mr. Cropper asked Lord Hartington about the fact and whether the object of the Indian Government was to encourage the opium cultivation in Malwa and the export to China. Somehow the question did not get reported, and as I have been favoured with a copy of Lord Hartington's reply I venture to send it you. His lordship said :—

"I regret that I was not in my place when the question was put. I have not yet received from the Government of India any account of the reasons which have induced them to reduce the duty on opium by 50 rupees a chest. I imagine the reason is their desire to place Malwa opium on a more equal footing with Bengal opium as regards taxation; but I am not in a position to know."

The Bombay memorial, which, I suppose from his reply, Lord Hartington has not seen, makes the case perfectly clear. The merchants show that the export was steadily declining, in consequence of the increased production of opium in China, and the ruling price was so low "that, after paying duty, the expense of conveyance, and the taxes levied in the native States, the crop is a very unremunerative one to the cultivators, and if they had to submit to any diminution in the price now received by them, your memorialists are of opinion that the area of cultivation would soon be seriously curtailed." The Viceroy and his Council have intervened to save the trade from this threatened diminution and the result of their action will be, my Bombay correspondent thinks, to increase the export next year by 40 or 50 per cent. Thus at the very time that the British Government is making a treaty with Corea, including the absolute prohibition of the opium trade, and while the Chinese Government is negotiating with the view of securing eventually a similar prohibition for China, and the Indian Government itself is shutting up the opium shops in Burmah the Viceroy passes a measure the direct result of which is to promote the export of opium to China. The only consolation is that we have now complete proof that the Indian Government has perfect control of the Malwa branch of the traffic, and can extinguish it when it pleases as easily as it can close its own opium establishments.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
STORRS TURNER, Secretary.

Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade,
Queen Anne's Mansions, St. James's-park, S. W.,
August 5.

SENSATIONAL MURDER TRIAL IN PARIS.

THE trial of the three Fenayrous—Marin Fenayrou, his wife, and his brother Lucien—for the murder of M. Aubert, a chemist, and the lover of Mdme. Fenayrou, was proceeding in the assize court of Versailles when the mail left. The *Daily News* Paris correspondent telegraphed on August 9:—

The assize court of Versailles, which is very small, was crammed to suffocation to-day, to hear the Fenayrou murder case. Forty-four reporters attended from Paris. On the table fronting the Bench where what are called the *pièces à conviction*, which alone almost told the lugubrious tale. There was the skull of the victim Aubert, the chemist, with two gastly fractures, the hammer with which they were inflicted, the sword-stick which completed the assassination, the leaden pipe twisted round the body to make it sink, and the cord by which it was let down into the Seine. Under the table was the elegant perambulator used to convey the corpse from the house at Chatou, hired for the purpose of the murder, to the spot near Peck, where it was calculated it might be safely immersed in the river. Besides, there were a large wolf trap, a revolver, several phials containing poison, all of which the prosecution make use of as showing that various modes of murder were premeditated. The three prisoners, Marin Fenayrou, his wife, and his brother Lucien, were placed at the bar, all decently dressed in black. Marin at once leaned over the dock to speak to his counsel, the now eminent M. Demange, who twelve years since defended Prince Pierre Bonaparte at Tours. The presiding judge is M. Berard des Gladeux.

The indictment states in substance that on May 29 a waterman found near Peck a body which appeared to have been several days in the water. The mouth was gagged by a cloth fastened with a pin through the lips. A sheet of lead enveloped the corpse. There were several fractures on the head, and three stabs in the region of the heart. The police soon discovered the murdered man to be M. Aubert, a chemist of the Boulevard Malesherbes, and that he had long been intimate with Madame Fenayrou, wife of a chemist with whom Aubert had been apprenticed. The three prisoners, being arrested, confessed. Madame Fenayrou, having broken off with Aubert, had other paramours, about whom her husband was warned by his relations. He had a scene with her last March, when she confessed her guilty relations with Aubert, and he only agreed to pardon her on condition that she would assist in murdering him. Accordingly she wrote several letters to Aubert proposing to renew their connection, which he at first coldly received. Ultimately he accepted an appointment to mee her on May 15 at the Havre Railway to go to a house at Chatou, where they would be alone. This house had been hired for a year, and the first quarter paid. All this arranged, Fenayrou, his wife and brother, who had consented to join in the murder, took an expensive dinner at the old Pere Lathuile Restaurant, Batignolles, the two men went off by train to Chatou, and the woman having half an hour to spare, passed it on her knees before the altar at St. Louis d'Antin Church. Aubert arrived true to his appointment, and was carried off to the house where the murderers lay in wait for him. All was dark when he entered the place, and while he was lighting a match Marin felled him with a blow from a hammer. He rose, and a struggle ensued, and Aubert being the strongest the wife laid hold of him, exclaiming, "Wretch, are you going to kill my husband!" and clung to him while Marin dealt reiterated blows on his head. She then lit a candle, and, Aubert being not quite dead, Martin said "It is by the heart that you have made me suffer, and by the heart you shall die!" Then he plunged a sword several times into his breast. Lucien, who was watching outside, then came in, assisted in stripping the body and fixing the lead, as before mentioned, and placing it on the baby carriage. All three then proceeded to the place where the body was lowered to the river. Lucien took the carriage back to the house. Marin and his wife made a parcel of the victim's clothes, the cord, and the hammer, which they threw away from the Asneres Bridge as they went to Paris. Next day they went to Chatou to scour the floor and remove, so far as possible, all traces of the crime. The indictment insinuates that other motives that those of jealousy must have actuated Marin Fenayrou, but does not profess any clue to what these may be.

Marin, interrogated by the President, said he was forty. The President said, "There are two phases in your existence. Up to 1873 you were active, labourious, and attentive to business; but you have since become idle and addicted to gambling." Fenayrou protested he had only gambled now and then, whether at races or in cáfes, not largely, and had always attended to business. He denied any professional jealousy of Aubert. He had dismissed him because the business fell off with him, but he had restored it to its former prosperity. He often gave him money, and treated him as a son. Here the prisoner wept. He strenuously denied any other motive than vengeance for his dishonour, which he had only lately discovered. He admitted the details of the murder in the terms of the indictment. He confessed that he threatened to kill his wife if she would not help him. He did at one time think of putting Aubert's eyes out, but renounced the project as too cruel. (Sensation.)

Madame Fenayrou also fully confessed in the terms of the indictment, but added that she was a passive instrument in the hands of her husband, who threatened to kill her and her children. She added that to induce Aubert to come to Chatou she had written that she had 2,000 francs she could secretly dispose of.

Lucien Fenayrou, without denying his participation, said he was terrorised by his brother.

The same correspondent telegraphed on August 10:—

To-day the Public Prosecutor and the presiding Judge, fearing extenuating circumstances, or even an acquittal if nothing but martial jealousy was in question, examined many witnesses to discredit the prisoners' morality in every possible way. The terrible insinuations of the presiding Judge have added fresh interest. He has alluded in no veiled terms to a poisoning case in which Fenayrou, to the knowledge of Aubert, was implicated. As yet no evidence has been produced to justify this implied charge, which was no doubt intended to predudice the jury, and diminish the effect of the plea of jealousy. The prosecution tries to show Madame Fenayrou as the Lady Macbeth of the savage conspiracy to murder Aubert. Its theory is that so far from being her husband's slave he was always passionately in love with her, and dominated by her. Aubert, when he ceased to be an apprentice of her husband, and set up a chemist's shop for himself, had no longer any wish to continue his liaison with her. If he was making 100f. a day he did not want the pocket money with which she was ever ready to supply him, and was trying to get married. Hence the jealous rage with which the presiding Judge assumes she was actuated, and which showed itself when she was holding Aubert in the parlour at Chatou and urged her husband to strike him with all his might with a weighty hammer.

There is nothing in the woman's face to indicate daring and strong purpose. Her eyes are small and beady, her nose slightly acquiline, thin, and pointed, her upper lip long, and her chin slightly receding. The mouth has a false but rather weak expression. Madame Fenayrou is a brunette. She dresses in good style, and is in very deep mourning for an aunt who has just died. Her forehead is narrow, and also recedes. Fenayrou is strong, and of coarse, vulgar appearance. One might suppose him to be a butcher. He has a pointed head and a Provencal physiognomy. The hands are of shoulder-of-mutton size. His brother is a lout, and the Court seems to think that he was an unwilling accomplice in the murder. At the close of the evidence M. Bouchet, the advocate for the family of the deceased, suggested extenuating circumstances for the brother, but no mercy for the husband and wife, who were monsters of treason and perfidy.

The case was expected to conclude on Aug. 11.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE FREEDOM OF THE CANAL.

WHATEVER may be the nature of Count Corti's proposal for placing the Suez Canal under the joint protection of the Powers, England, according to Sir Charles Dilke, is not prepared to assent at the present moment to anything more than a temporary arrangement. Such hesitation is but necessary prudence. The question of the permanent regulation of the Canal is one which demands the utmost deliberation, and which cannot be satisfactorily settled apart from the general settlement of Egypt. The "joint protection of the Powers" is well enough, but the real question is what kind of rights of passage they are to join in protecting. The case is one without a precedent. Oddly enough, the nearest analogy there is to guide us in laying down rules for the regulation of a waterway which has been in use for thirteen years is the hypothetical scheme marked out in the Clayton-bulwer Treaty of 1850 for a Canal which is not yet in existence. The object of that treaty was to ensure that the new arm of the sea (for such a Canal of this kind really is) which it was then intended to make between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans should be, so far as possible as free as the sea itself. Neither England nor the United States were to obtain any exclusive control over the projected Canal or to maintain any fortifications commanding it. Other Powers were to be invited to share in the protection of the Canal upon entering into similar stipulations to those mutually accepted in the treaty by England and America. The States through whose territory the Canal might pass were to be prevailed upon to establish a free port at either end, and to enter into engagements to further the construction and maintenance of the Canal in accordance with the object of the Treaty Powers. That object was to "guarantee the neutrality" of the Canal, "so that it might be for ever open and free, for the benefit of mankind and on equal terms to all." And this absolute freedom of passage was not to be disturbed even by war between the guaranteeing Powers. "Vessels of Great Britain and the United States traversing the Said Canal shall, in case of war between the contracting parties, be exempted from blockade, detention, or capture by either of the belligerents; and this provision shall extend to such a distance from the two ends of the said Canal as it may hereafter be found expedient to establish." The language here used is wide enough to cover the use of the Canal even by the war-ships of belligerents though it would, of course, preclude any act of war in it.

The Central American Canal has still to be made, however. Of actually existing straits constituting the only passage between great seas, the most analogous instances in the present case are the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles on the one hand, and the Sound on the other. The latter formerly was, and the two former, of course, still are, like the Suez Canal, within the territory of a single State. In both cases, however, the international importance of these waterways has caused the use of them to be subjected, in a greater or less degree, to international regulation. The right of the Porte to close the entrances of the Sea of Marmora to the ships of war of foreign States, though incidental to its territorial jurisdiction, was recognized and confirmed by the Great Powers in the Treaties of 1841 and 1856. On several occasions an attempt has been made to enforce a similar provision with regard to the Sound. During the war between France and England in 1780, the King of Denmark, for the same reasons which led almost immediately afterwards to the famous Armed Neutrality, declared to the belligerents that, "the Baltic being by its nature a closed sea," he should not allow their vessels to enter it. In 1794, and the following years Denmark and Sweden together sought to enforce the same rule, though the fiction was soon broken down by the naval superiority of England. Since then, Denmark has not attempted to exercise her dominion over the Sound in any such way, and in 1857 she even relinquished the right of levying dues on passing vessels, taking a handsome compensation from the Treaty Powers in return. It is still, indeed, not impossible that in case of an emergency similar to that caused by the English and French wars of the last century the Baltic Powers might again combine to put in force the doctrine of "mare clausum." But the necessity is not likely to arise again, especially since the Declaration of Paris. Except to the vessels of any Power actually at war with Denmark, the Sound is now as free as any portion of the high seas.

If this degree of freedom is possible with regard to the Sound, it is a *fortiori* practicable, and even indispensable, in the case of the Suez Canal. The Sound, like the Bosphorus, is the entrance to an inland sea, from which the war-ships of Powers having no territory on the shores of that sea might fairly be excluded. But the Suez Canal, like the projected Panama Canal, is the highway between two oceans—nay, two hemispheres. It is plain that any limitation of the freedom of passage in such a case would be as inappropriate as any exclusive dominion. As long as England holds fast to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty she cannot in reason claim any special and exclusive control over the Suez Canal. But, on the other hand, she will be only consistent in insisting on its abolute freedom to all vessels under all conditions, of course with adequate provisions against any hostile acts being committed in the passage itself or within a reasonable distance from the ports at either end. It is, indeed, asserted in some quarters that cases might arise in which it would be more important to England to be able to exclude her enemies from the Canal than to use it herself without let or hindrance. But so long as England holds Aden and Perim she is as well able to prevent her enemies from using the Red Sea route as [illegible] Canal itself. That the neutrality of [illegible] sense in which the word is used [illegible] Bulwer Treaty, would in all other[illegible] great benefit to this country needs [illegible] tion. This could, of course, only [illegible] secured by neutralizing a strip of [illegible] side of it, and in the long run, perhaps [illegible] lization of all Egypt, after the patter[illegible] and Switzerland—subject always to [illegible] freedom of the Canal—will be conside[illegible] solution. This result would be in acco[illegible] that which ought on all grounds to be [illegible] European policy with regard to Egypt.—[illegible] *Gazette.*

THE EX-KHEDIVE ISMAI[illegible]

THE ex-Khedive is in no haste to quit Paris. He is the tenant of the suite of rooms at the Grand Hotel which were occupied by the Emperor of Brazil, and spends money as if he had good credit at his banker's. He makes no secret of the motives which have impelled him to come here, and hopes much in the intelligence of M. Duclerc, whose financial partner, M. Joubert, of the Banque du Pays, was a zealous advocate three years back of the Control. Ismail says that it is not any longer necessary for him to point out the unmitigated evils of that arrangement. They are patent to the whole world, and force themselves upon the attention of his creditors. He thinks that he knows how to govern Egypt and manage the Porte, which Tewfik has shown himself incapable of doing. The drift of all his communications to his political and financial visitors is that if he is restored the bondholders may expect half a loaf, and that if he is kept out of his dominions they will not obtain any bread. He also dwells upon the preference he ever showed for the French form of European civilization. Parisians at Cairo in his time did not miss the boulevards; his influence and purse were ever at the disposal of French savants and pioneers of progress. The Egyptians wish for his restoration. If Europe enabled him to govern at Cairo, Arabi would not find a regiment of soldiers to help him to stand out against Ismail's authority. Princes Hassan and Hussein, who have received a military education at St. Cyr and Berlin, and led armies in the region of the Upper Nile, are to stay here for the autumn to study the wirepullers who move the official pawns. The ex-Khedive appears in good health, although his doctors had ordered him a season at Vichy. Ismail rides out in a rather shabby hack carriage. He goes forth attended by a French secretary, and sometimes accompanied by his sons. As yet he has not called at the Elysee, or seen any one belonging to the Government, but he has received visits from a great number of political financiers and bankers. It is impossible to extract from him an opinion about the Gladstone policy in the East.—*Daily News* Paris Correspondent.

MR. BLUNT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE STANDARD."

SIR,—As Mr. Gladstone, if correctly reported by you, did not in his statement to the House of Commons yesterday repeat the whole of my message to him on the subject of my present relations with the Egyptians, and as the suppression of certain words may lead to the inference that recent events have diminished my interest in the National cause and my regard for its leaders, I beg you to publish my message in the form in which I sent it to Downing-street.

On the 1st of August I begged Mr. Hamilton to inform Mr. Gladstone that, "while sympathising as warmly as ever with the Egyptians in their struggle for independence, and while reserving to myself the right of reconsidering my position should circumstances alter, I have not hitherto considered it consistent with my duty as an Englishman to maintain any relations with their leaders since they became opposed in arms to the English forces. With the exception of receiving Arabi Pasha's letter to Mr. Gladstone on the 13th instant, I have had no communication, direct or indirect, with Egypt since the bombardment."

I will add that I am now preparing for publication in the *Nineteenth Century Review* a full narrative of my personal connection with the Egyptian Revolution. I therefore defer all further explanations till that appears.—I am, &c.,

WILFRID SCAWEN BLUNT.

Crabbet Park, Sussex, August 4.

MR. DE CHAIR AND HIS CAPTORS.

THE *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent states that a naval lieutenant in the camp at Ramleh has received a letter from Mr. De Chair, at Cairo, narrating the story of that officer's capture :—

He did not, as was reported, ask any of the natives for drink, but inquired his way of some Arabs, who conducted him straight into one of the rebel advanced outposts, where a mounted picket of twelve men was stationed. These forthwith seized him, pulled him off his horse, despite his resistance, and took him before Arabi. Whilst dragging him along, one of the men remarked, in broken English, "I think you hang." This was subsequently explained to have been meant for a joke; but De Chair writes that he thought it an uncommonly sorry jest at the time.

Arabi received him civilly enough, and said he would talk to him after De Chair should have had his dinner. When the interview took place later on Arabi asked him a great many questions—among others whether he had a father and mother, &c. Receiving an affirmative reply, he told Mr. De Chair that "he should see them again, but was a prisoner to the Egyptians for the present and must go to Cairo."

To Cairo De Chair accordingly went, and was there quartered in the Ministry of Marine. His custodians have made him fairly comfortable, and treated him politely. He has received special permission to wear certain clothes and eat certain food, and seems hopeful that no harm will come to him eventually. He is allowed to go about in Cairo. No houses have been burned or looted in that city, which, up to the 9th inst., was perfectly quiet.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE HALL OF SCIENCE CLASSES.

THE Bishop of London has sent the following letter with reference to the alleged blasphemy in the *Freethinker* and the classes of the "Hall of Science" to the chairman of the committee of those classes, the Rev. S. Headlam.

Dear Sir,—I was surprised and, I must add, shocked to hear from Lord George Hamilton that it was on your recommendation that the sanction of the Education Department had been obtained for certain classes connected with the Hall of Science, conducted by Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant—by the latter on physiology. Surely no laws of toleration or charitable hope can justify a Christian, still less a clergyman, in placing the teaching of the young in the hands of avowed atheists. You, too, doubtless observed the statement of Mr. Bradlaugh offering his assistance for the defence of the proprietors of the *Freethinker* with its horrible blasphemies, which disgust infidels themselves. Your action in the matter of the Hall of Science classes is, I am informed, likely to be brought before Parliament; if so, I do not see how to defend it. In deep sorrow, I am faithfully yours, J. LONDON.—Rev. S. D. Headlam.

In reply to this letter Mr. Headlam wrote :—

As I have never spoken or written to Lord George Hamilton, I cannot understand how he can say that I recommended him to sanction the science classes in Old-street. Personally I think an "atheist" is kept for the time out of harm by being set to teach or learn purely scientific subjects. I am chairman of the committee of the Old-street classes: the students are not any of them children, most of them grown men and women. . . . . If, as your Lordship says, my chairmanship of these science classes is to to be brought before Parliament, I fear it will only be one more proof of how the Conservative party are anxious to catch at every little opportunity for hitting at Mr. Bradlaugh as a means to damage Mr. Gladstone; for it would be absurd to say that my action in the matter is worthy of the attention of the great council of the nation. But in any case I could hardly expect your lordship to defend me. Defence, my lord, is about the last thing which I myself especially, and any priests who go a little out of the ordinary way in trying to fetch the wanderers home to the flock, have learned to expect from their bishops. For the wildest extravagances of the Salvation Army your lordships have plenty of defence, but for an enthusiastic priest wet blankets, and buckets of cold water are the very best we can hope for.

In the House of Commons on August 10th, on a question of supply, Sir H. Tyler rose to state that the Hall of Science is, by reason of its associations, not a proper place, and Dr. Edward B. Aveling, Mrs. Besant, and the daughters of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh are not proper persons to be employed for the work of instruction, in connection with the Science and Art Department of her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Labouchere commented on the bad taste with which this subject had been treated, and especially on the bad taste shown in keeping such a Motion on the paper without bringing it forward (hear, hear).

Mr. Mundella considered that a motion like that under consideration, affecting the character of ladies, ought to have been pressed forward with due diligence, and not have been allowed to stand on the paper for twelve months (hear, hear). He could not congratulate the hon. member on the support he received from his Party, there not being a single gentleman in the Conservative benches except the hon. member. The grant of the Science and Art Department to the Hall of Science had been made by his predecessor in office (Lord George Hamilton), but neither he (Mr. Mundella) nor the noble Lord had any option in the matter, because they could not impose a religious test in such cases. There were more than 35 clergymen of all denominations teachers of science, but the hon. member only objected to persons holding Securalist opinions.

DIVISIONS ON THE ARREARS BILL.

IN the House of Commons on Tuesday night Lord Salisbury's first amendment to the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill, requiring the assent of the landlord to the tenant's application to the Court, was disagreed from and amended by 293 to 157. The division was taken upon strict party lines, the extreme and moderate sections of the Home Rule party coalescing with the Government. In the majority Sir Richard Wallace, a Conservative, and Mr. Bellingham, Conservative Home Ruler, voted against Lord Salisbury's amendment. In the same lobby were 36 Home Rulers, and most of the Whigs who have opposed the Government at various stages of the Arrears and Land Bills, among them being Sir E. Watkin, Mr. Goschen, Mr. A. Grey, Mr. Heneage, Mr. Lambton, and Sir N. M. de Rothschild. Mr. Parnell was present and voted in the majority. The majority of 197 who voted against Lord Lymington's proposal to limit to three years Mr. Gladstone's amendment making the arrears a lien upon the value of the tenant right in the event of a sale within seven years was made up from both sides of the House, the Conservative party supporting the Government amendment. The minority comprised 49 Liberals, mainly of the Radical section, and 34 Home Rulers. Lord Lymington and Mr. C. Russell were the tellers. The 73 members who voted for Mr. Healy's proposal to exempt holdings not exceeding 15*l.* in value from Mr. Gladstone's amendment as to the chargeability of the arrears in case of sales comprised 45 Liberals and 28 Home Rulers, the majority being made up from both sides of the House. The Lords' amendment requiring the Commissioners in all [illegible] the value of the tenant's interest [illegible] Gladstone, agreed [illegible]

[illegible] bourines, &c., and headed by a "war [illegible] Hampsted detachment was strengthened [illegible] occasion by the Chalk-farm detachment, and the placard announcing the proceedings ran as follows:—"The Salvation Army. Bank Holiday, Hampstead-heath. This stronghold of the devil will be attacked by the united forces of the Chalk-farm and Hampstead Salvationists, morning at 11; afternoon at 2·30. Previous to each attack the troops will march with brass band around the outskirts. The Salvation firing will cease at 3·30, and soldiers march to Chalkfarm barracks to a monster tea-meeting. . . . Chalk Farm Temple, war memories and shouts of praise. Officers in command, Captains Morris and Newton, and Lieutenants Morgan and Monk." The proceedings of the Army on the heath were greatly interrupted by a detachment of "the enemy," who used tufts of gra[illegible] and other missiles as their ammunition, and [illegible] cold water to the proceedings by the aid of "[illegible] tormentors," while one daring opponent went so far as to pour cold water from a bottle down Captain Newton's back while he was addressing the audience. Considerable commotion was caused by the proceedings of the army, but no serious disturbance took place. Afterwards the army marched away to Chalk Farm, followed by a large crowd.

RUSSIAN ADMINISTRATION.

(FROM A ST. PETERSBURG CORRESPONDENT.)

SINCE the appointment of Court Tolstoi as Minister of the Interior in the place of General Ignatief, it has been a serious question as to whether the State Police would remain entirely under the control of the Home Minister, where it was placed by Melikoff and maintained by Ignatieff, or whether it would be re-established as a separate body answering very much to the old third section of the Imperial Chancery. It was believed, as I informed you at the time of his appointment, that the ideas of Count Tolstoi were favourable to separation of the State police from the Home Office, and the creation of an independent Minister of Police. There was a feeling that although the dreaded Third Section could hardly be resuscitated with exactly the same title, yet in reality, if not in name, it might be revived. The appointment of General Orshefsky as Assistant Minister of the Interior and the addition of his objection to the present position of the State Police, seems to have facilitated the decision which has now been taken. An Imperial ukase states that as the subjection of the police and all its affairs under the Home Minister has led to a concentration of business which one individual cannot possibly control, the immediate command and direction of the corps of Gendarmerie, which is the executive of the State police, or, in reality, the State Police itself, is confided to one of the assistants (most probably General Orshefsky) of the Home Minister, still reserving, however, to the latter the title of Commander-in-Chief of the corps and the supervision of its members as regards their search for and discovery of crime. The immediate commander of the corps is to have all the rights of a district military commander as regards military organization, inspection and military justice, and is to have attached to his person all the officials performing various functions in the administration of the corps. This appears to be a kind of compromise between the old political police and the reform in this respect effected by Count Melikoff. But it is very difficult to see in how far matters are changed by this arrangement if the Minister of the Interior is still to have supreme control as Commander-in-Chief over the actions of the Gendarmerie and its newly appointed commander, who, at same time, is under the Minister as his assistant. The State Police and Gendarmerie, with the exception of the Gendarmerie of St. Petersburg, which was under the Prefect, was before directed by an assistant of the Home Minister under his supreme control, and it is therefore almost impossible for the public to understand in what way this apparently formal division and redistribution of the duties of the State Police still under the Minister of Interior really alters matters. I am bound to say, however, that here most people think it means, if anything, a step backwards and the establishment of something very nearly approaching to the former independent State Police. This notion may, perhaps, be chiefly the result of the general tendency to believe that every step taken under the present *régime* must necessarily be of a retrograde character. In any case, whatever the change may turn out to mean in reality, it is not at present received with any particular favour by intelligent society.

From Moscow the news comes that a very high personage in that city has addressed a private note to the Emperor, humbly representing to the Czar the enormous difficulties of ruling in the present circumstances from the supreme autocratic point of view, which necessitates the consideration of the minutest act of Government by the monarch in person. The note, it is said, suggests, among other things, the re-establishment of the secret High Council which was formed by Melikoff. It is further stated that a council will shortly be held at Peterhoff on the subject.—*The Times.*

FRENCH CENSUS RETURNS.

THE official returns of the census taken throughout France on December 18 last, have been published, and the figures differ slightly from those given out hurriedly soon after the operation. The total population of France, according to the present statistics, is 37,672,040, being an increase of 766,260 since 1876. This increase compares unfavourably with that effected in the four years preceding, which amounted to over 800,000. It is furthermore worthy of note that, to the increase of population during the five years from 1876 to 1881, the forty-seven large towns of France, having a population of over 30,000, contribute no less than 561,869. Six of these places show a decrease in their population. The City of Paris has increased the number of its inhabitants by 14 per cent. since the last census, the population now being 2,269,023. Lyons is the second city of the Republic, with over 376,000 inhabitants, Marseilles coming next with 360,000; then Bordeaux, with over 221,000. Lille has over 178,000; while Toulouse, Saint Etienne, Nantes, Havre, and Rouen all register six figures without exceeding 150,000. The increase in the population not living in the forty-seven principal towns is lamentably small, being only, as shown by the above figures, 204,391 for nearly 32,000,000 inhabitants.

AN ARMY POSTAL CORPS.

The following letter has been addressed to the commanding officer of the Post Office Volunteer Rifle Corps from the War Office:—"Under the authority of the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of State for War, Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat Taylor will form an Army Postal Corps, consisting of three officers and 100 rank and file, to be entirely selected from the members of the 24th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. All men volunteering for this corps will be enlisted for six years, retaining, however, the pay and advantages of their position in the London Post Office. One half of the corps, with two officers, will at once be prepared for foreign service. Major Sturgeon has volunteered to take command, and, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, will be appointed Army Postmaster. The rate of pay proposed for the company proceeding abroad is as follows:—Sergeants, 2s. 4d. per day; corporals, 1s. 8d. per day; privates, 1s. per day, in addition to their Post Office pay, free kit, rations, &c. Members of the reserve company will receive the pay of the first-class Army Reserve, in addition to their Post Office pay." The detachment paraded at St. Martin's-le-Grand, under the command of Major Sturgeon and Lieutenant Viall. Mr. Fawcett, M.P., and Mr. Stevenson Blackwood, C.B., assembled in the grand corridor, where the Postmaster-General took leave of the men, with a few appropriate words. Colonel Du. Plat Taylor replied on behalf of the 24th Middlesex. From observation some years ago of the postal system in both the English and the Prussian Armies, he said, he came to the conclusion that the only way to make such a service thoroughly efficient was to give it a military organisation. It was accordingly suggested to the War Office that, on a suitable opportunity occuring, Volunteers for active service should be accepted from the Post Office Corps. Such an addition now presented itself, and he was pleased to find that 100 of their best men had at once come forward. Mr. Fawcett then shook hands with each of the men, and bade them farewell.

A CASE OF LYNCHING.

Through the terribly expeditious but certainly practical ministration of Judge Lynch, American society has just been relieved of the presence of a remarkable youth who had, within his brief span of life, undeniably merited the elevation by which his career has culminated. Master John Tribbetts had barely attained the age of fifteen when he retired, quite involuntarily, from a stage which he had adorned, in perhaps too melodramatic a manner. His papa and mamma lived at Perham, in the State of Minnesota, and are described as very worthy people, but "careless as to the development of their children." Young John has been permitted from an early age to read trashy literature, and had long browsed on such appetising romantic fiction as Lives of the James Boys," "The Younger Brothers," "Billy the Kid," and "Barton the Stage Robber." On the 5th of May last Mr. Washington, a surveyor of the Minnesoto Mill Company, and a newly-arrived German emigrant in his employ, named Fehrmbacker, set out from Perham to "prospect" for lands, taking this remarkable youth with them as an attendant. The surveyor and the German were both armed, and young John carried a double shot-gun. On the 28th of May the party were at the house of a farmer near Redeye, in Otter Tail county. On the 30th John made his appearance in Perham with plenty of money, a state of things unusual with him. He bought a new suit of clothes, had his photograph taken, and exhibited a watch, chain, and revolver. But on the 2nd of June, the bodies of Washington and Fehrmbacker were found in the woods near Redeye. They had been horribly butchered. Four buckshot were found in the surveyor's skull, and the German's body had been nearly cut to pieces with an axe. The remarkable youth had meanwhile escaped; but he was captured on the railway track, brought back to Perham, and lodged in gaol. Master Tribbets was quite equal to the occasion; for on the people crowding round the train at one of the stations, he shouted to the sheriff to "lock the door and charge an admission fee." At Perham the crowd did something more than stare at the precocious assassin, on whom had been found the property of which the bodies of the murdered men had been rifled. Shortly after midnight a party of resolute citizens broke into the gaol, battered down the door of Tribbetts' cell, seized him, conveyed him a short distance down the railroad track, and hanged him to a ladder placed in a standing position against a telegraph pole. It is stated that "the lynching was well done, and there were no baulks." Before he was turned off the "Double Boy Murderer" made a full confession of his crime. It would be interesting to learn if he commenced his career as a "Ferocious Baby," like the recent Hero of the Blood-stained Pinafore who slew another infant with a piece of tin, and enlivened the monotony of an inquest by striving to hurl a bundle of official papers at the head of the coroner. —*Daily Telegraph.*

PEOPLE WHO GO TO BALLS.

Although man was first created, it is not recorded that in the days of his solitude he ever danced; yet there can be little doubt but that he would have indulged in a *pas seul d'extase*, in appreciation of his freedom, had he only anticipated the singularly disagreeable consequences which ensued from the metamorphosis of one of his bones into a partner of another sex. On rational grounds, therefore, as well as on those of courtesy, it is right that ladies should have the first mention in any matter pertaining to the dance; and the place of honour should be given to those whose presence in ballrooms night after night is for the satisfaction of others. This does not refer to those among women who are sufficiently self-denying and unselfish to come forth in order to give gratification to man; theirs is a high and, one would like to think, a holy aim; but it is the noble army of martyrs who should first be spoken of, the liners of the walls who sit and wait and hunger and thirst—physically as well as metaphorically—while their unmated charges disport themselves, or desire to disport. Now, the most frequent class of chaperon is of course the mother of marriageable daughters, but it should be pointed out that the grim personage of tradition, the terror of younger sons, who has done time-honoured service for the imaginative writer of the modern social novel, is almost entirely a creation of fancy. The much-maligned, though long-suffering British mother, not unnaturally, is endowed with a good deal of our national aggressiveness, added to the suspiciousness which must needs come of long experience; yet while she quite laudably desires that her offspring shall be discreet in taking the most serious step of a lifetime, at a ball her foremost wish, as a rule, is that they shall dance to their hearts' content, for it is a reproach for them to stand idle in the market-place. It is at supper that one is permitted to study the nature of chaperons, though some there be who, wonderful to relate, can sit through the longest night without sustenance, preferring the security of a comparatively comfortable seat, to digestive dangers and the risk of having to stand for the remainder of an evening. To enumerate the characteristics of English matronhood would require a catalogue of Homeric length, and perhaps one day a specialist will arise and publish a monograph on the subject. It must be borne in mind that the chaperon is not always elderly or even middle-aged. Even in ball-going society is disinterestedness to be found, and there are not a few young matrons who are willing to bear the heat and burden of a ball-room for the sake of a sister, or even of some damsel with whom they are associated by no stronger tie than that of a kindly desire to provide for them amusement. Or, again, a year ago one was dancing with the cheeriest of little women, who, for anything that one knew or cared, might have been a wife of only half a dozen years' standing—at least she looked like it. The list of the first drawing-room in February announces that some young girl bearing her name has been presented by her, and one thinks it must be a sister of the invisible husband, until one night, sitting by her side, is seen a replica of what my lady might have been eighteen years ago, though not so fair, and looking like a sister not many years younger; and henceforward squares are to be the order of the day, excepting for very old friends quite at the dance's end. Not that a self-denying ordnance is always the rule in such and similar cases; for sometimes a young wife is called upon to take charge of daughters not her own, who may be actually her contemporaries, and possibly less attractive or less skilled in attracting than she, and then is seen the sight of a forlorn little maiden standing alone because her chaperon has her own views as to the duties of a caretaker.

This type ought more properly to be placed in the class of people who go to balls for their own pleasure. Of the beauty by profession, whose face is her social fortune, enough has been said and written, until she has become a morbid study. Somewhat akin to her is the lady who would be a professional beauty if she could. Her desire is not merely photographic; she is not averse to notoriety, but excitement and admiration are her breath and life. Inasmuch as her beauty is not overpowering, it will be well for her if she has something substantial to fall back upon. A complacent husband, of non-interfering tastes and high respectability, is most to be desired. His name will be a passport into many good houses; but she will be equally content in society of her own choosing, for nothing in the way of excitement comes amiss to her. She takes a good deal of trouble in her dress, and is generally decked out with the spoils of many contributors; but the general effect is not pleasing. Women, it is needless to say, love her not at all though men profess to find considerable amusement in her society. The maiden who is the associate of married women is likewise to be observed with interest, and in her dress and conversation, she cannot be easily distinguished from her wedded sisters. She is, perhaps, a motherless girl, who from the perfunctory chaperonage of a younger brother, has drifted into a society which in one sense, is godlike in its profound knowledge of good and evil. This is not a school of morals through which a girl can pass with impunity, though the brevet rank which her companionship gives her makes her seasons more fruitful in amusement than those of the ordinary apron-stringed virgin. Of the types of these latter young persons there is no end they afford material for the study of the theory of heredity, and in observing the manners and appearance of their mothers people may be warned, instructed, or encouraged as to their own future.

Of men who go to balls less could be written than of men who stay away. It may safely be predicted that there are but few of the rougher sex who confess to going for their own amusement. Nevertheless, the absolutely disinterested ball-going man is a rare phenomenon. Here and there a good-natured father may be found who, when for some reason or other no chaperon can be found, mounts guard for the benefit of his daughter. The good-nature that brings him into these uncongenial surroundings makes him but an inefficient protector. He is generally dying to get away to the House or to the club, and, though willing to undergo much discomfort if his girl is amusing herself, he will often confide her to the veriest shadow of a chaperon. It is only at few rarely-opened houses that men of distinction are to be seen in ballrooms who are not connected by close ties with the giver of the entertainment. The men of mature age who frequent the dance are, as a rule, of the evergreen species, who having discovered the secret of perpetual youth, aspire to no higher ambition. The middle-aged individual whose youth was not gilded is also a feature of the modern ballroom, and has even been known to become a social power. He is, as a rule, reputed rich, but his manner and his accent are frequently in harmony with his traditional antecedents. The young man of promise is not very often seen; yet there are exceptions, for there are those that hold that no social opportunity should ever be let go by, and a supper given to the wife or a dance to the daughter of some powerful personage may be a first step to better things. Here and there one observes men whose presence is entirely inexplicable. They find no amusement in the monotonous round, and take no pains to disguise their weariness; they are too indolent to utilise the chance opportunities which the more pushing are on the look-out for, and they share the amazement of their friends as to why they ever come, and wherefore, having come, they do not hurry away again. Then there are the energetic persons who dance every dance as if their lives depended upon it: it is generally supposed that they belong to the class of chance diners-out, who having performed yeomen's service for the plainest and most unattractive of girls in the room, are rewarded by an occasional eleventh-hour invitation to dinner when some one more desirable has failed. The representatives of the Guards, of the socially-superior public offices, and of the *Corps Diplomatique* need no description: in their ranks are to be found the better class of young dancingmen; and if they gather in their strength, it may be taken as a sure sign that the ball is not without its merits. The young man from the City is now a frequent feature in ballrooms; but even if his antecedents and connections are irreproachable, his commercial associations are not of the most agreeable school of manners. The alliance between the City and society has also been the means of introducing the financial foreigner of vague nationality, whose name is not familiar in the chanceries of any of the embassies. His acquaintance is entirely with the mothers and daughters of society, for men fail to appreciate his accomplishments, and the secretaries and *attaches* of the respective countries, to which he from time to time professes te belong, are curiously ignorant of his personality. Time would fail to describe one-half of the other types that crowd the doorways, and, for the most part, whose one redeeming quality is extreme youth. There is the epicene young man whose perfumed and embroidered appearance rouse strong desire to violence on the part of his robuster brethren; there are the herd of striplings who are cramming for the various services, whose chief characteristics at present are their feet and hands. There are the youths of slightly maturer growth, who have arrived at the white-waistcoat stage of development, and, on the strength of being members of some newly-established club of juveniles, and of having their names inscribed on half a dozen invitation-lists, feel that the world indeed is their oyster. The smart young man of the present day is one of the most curious outcomes of the age; his future is doubtless full of the widest possibilities, which are all the more interesting, inasmuch as his present condition is utterly destitute of promise of anything in particular.—*The World.*

LEARNING TO LIVE.

Not a little of a man's success and happiness in life depends upon his knowing how to live—to live in a physical sense, that is to say. In its broad features the knowledge is simple and easy of attainment for all who give the subject any attention. Wholesome food, pure air, a fair amount of work, a fair amount of play, sufficient rest, and temperance in all things, constitute pretty much the sum of the matter for everybody. It is the details which make up this sum that present the difficulty. What is wholesome food for any given individual? What is a fair amount of work? What is the best form of exercise? What is sufficient rest? For those who would live these are matters which require some attention at all periods of life, and they usually become of increasing importance as years go on. It is very desirable that every person should be able to give this attention, provided that it can be given without overdoing and intelligently. It is a thing very easily overdone when once the habit of self-examination has been formed, and may be a source of much misery and not a little mischief, even apart from the amateur dosing and doctoring to which the nervousness it genders usually leads. The habit of incessantly feeling one's pulse and examining one's tongue and pondering over one's symptoms, is about the worst in which a man can indulge, and there are some who appear to make it the main business of their lives. They spend [illegible] lives in learning how to live, and thus of [illegible] way to die.

Within reasonable bounds, howe [illegible] important for a person to study his [illegible] individuality. It would be as futile [illegible] constitutions precisely the same in [illegible] for two faces absolutely identical in [illegible] and expression. Every man has his i [illegible] and the fact that any course of di [illegible] life, or medical remedy, suits one m [illegible] that it will be best for another. Norm [illegible] ed people have, it is true, a good deal in co [illegible] and are very liable to similar derangements [illegible] there are times when one cannot but be struck [illegible] the vast mass of human ailments and suffering which apparently have their origin in some simple common cause. But every man has also his own point of peculiarity, and his health and wellbeing very much depend on the perfect adaptation of his daily life thereto. It is the perception of what these points are, and the skill with which food and physic work, amusements, exercise, and rest are adapted to their requirements, which in a great measure constitute the art of living.

It is an art that some people pick up a good deal more easily than others. "Every man," says the old adage, "is a fool or a physician at forty." But some almost unconsciously become physicians much earlier. Such are endowed by nature with a special aptitude for close observation and sound induction, and if in addition to this they happen to get some little knowledge of physics generally, and, of physiology in particular, they can hardly fail to acquire as they go along a large amount of hygienic wisdom. They have in their own persons a school of practice and a field of observation from which many of the best of our professional men have admitted that they have learned more than from all other schools and fields put together, and possess, moreover, not only the ability to make good use of them, but their own personal welfare as an inducement to do so. Such persons naturally become physicians in the sense of the adage, and, so far at least as their own requirements are concerned under ordinary circumstances, have the very best of qualifications—knowledge, specially adapted to their own constitution. On the other hand, many persons—perhaps the great majority—are wanting in all the essentials for becoming physicians, and must be content to remain fools. The human body is a wonderfully complicated piece of mechanism, and not one man in a hundred has even an elementary knowledge of its parts. In the event of anything going wrong, ninety-nine out of every hundred can but guess, in the most hap-hazard fashion, as to what is the matter, even when guided by the evidence of their own aches and pains and internal qualms. They have no certain knowledge of the functions of the heart, the lungs, the liver, and the stomach, and cannot tell by their own symptoms where the derangement lies, and wherein it consists. If they attempt to form any opinion as to the cause of the trouble they are pretty sure to go wrong because they have never been accustomed to habits of observation or to anything like cogent reasoning. For instance, a person such as we are describing may find himself with an aching heaviness about his head and fugitive pains about his chest. The real trouble is perhaps indigestion, brought on by a little over exertion, or by insufficient sleep, or both. The chances are, however, that the aching heaviness of head will be ascribed to thunder in the weather, and pains about the chest, especially anywhere round the left side—most people are firmly convinced that the heart lies round under the left armpit though it is very nearly in the middle—to heart disease. If the sufferer happens to be a smoker and should learn that excessive tobacco-smoking has a tendency to retard the action of the heart, he will probably assume that his heart is affected, and that his pipe is the cause. He thus mistakes his ailment and misconceives the source. But even though he should conclude that it is indigestion which is troubling him, he will in all probability go wrong in his reasoning. *Post hoc, propter hoc* will be his principle, and the last thing he ate will be sure to be debited with the mischief. Comparatively few persons are capable of looking back to a remote cause for any ailment, or of anything like generalising. They can observe that some particular article of diet seems to have been followed by indigestion, but the over-exertion or want of sufficient sleep, or the imperfect mastication which renders the digestion weak and incapable of dealing with any ordinary article of food, few persons are sufficiently observant to discover. It would probably astonish most of us if we could know how many ailments are due originally to a want of sufficient sleep. It is only in quite recent times that medical science has come to recognise the full importance of this. The time was, and not so very long ago when a physician could lay down the inflexible rule—six hours' sleep for a man, seven for a woman, and eight for a fool—and be held to have said a wondrously wise and witty thing. Any pretence of laying down a uniform rule is now very generally held to be most unwise. Each person must, if he wishes to maintain perfect health and vigour, find out his own requirements, which cannot be regulated by those of another. We may be quite sure that the sleep required for perfect restoration after a day's exertion is a personal matter, Not one person in a hundred has ever thus regarded it, or has ever taken the trouble to ascertain by careful observation what is the period of sleep most suitable to his own constitution. In these days of alarm clocks and railway time tables, few persons ever think of nature's requirements in this particular. They cannot adopt their business to nature; it is for nature to conform to their business. Nothing much amiss comes of it, perhaps, while health and youth hold out. It is when youth merges into middle age, and recuperative powers begin to fail, that the value of a good night's rest comes to be fully understood. Then, perhaps, a difficulty is experienced in getting it. In the same way a man never fully understands the importance of thorough mastication till he begins to lose his teeth, and in short, most persons only begin to know the proper way to live as they begin to draw towards the time when they must die.—*Globe.*

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, Aug. 28, 1882.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4 Per Cent. Prommissory Notes ..	Rs. 100 7 a 100 8
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) ..	" 101 8 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) ..	" 107 2 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) New Loan)	" 107 2 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon) ..	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

4 Per Cent. Eastern Bengal Railway per £20	Rs. 300 a
East Indian Railway ..	..
Annuity Class A. ..	per £1 Nominal.
Annuity Class B. ..	per £1 ....
Deferred Annuity ..	per £100 ....
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilcund Railway ..	per £10 Rs. 148 a 150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway ..	per £20 " 280 a

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5 Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) ..	Rs. 100 12 a 101

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL EBENTURES.

6 Per Cent. of 1864 [1884] ..	Rs. 104 0 a
6 Per Cent. of 1865 [1885] ..	" 104 12 a
6 Per Cent. of 1866 [1888] ..	" 106 6 a
6 Per Cent. of 1867 [1887] ..	" 107 14 a
6 Per Cent. of 1870 [1890] ..	" 110 0 a
6 Per Cent. of 1872 [1892] ..	" 111 0 a
5 Per Cent. of 1878 [1908] ..	" 111 0 a

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½ Per Cent. of 1881 ..	Rs. 107 0 a 107 8

DEBENTURES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

7 Per Cent. 1878 [1882] Bengal Mills	.. 99 a 100
8 Per Cent. 1876 [1882] Bowreah Cotton	.. 100 a 101
8 Per Cent. 1882 [1892] Canal Press	.. 105 a
7 Per Cent. 1880 [1883] Carew & Co.	.. 102 a 103
5 Per Cent. 1881 [1891] Dari. H. Ry. A.	.. 102 a
5 Per Cent. 1881 [1896] do. do. B.	.. 103 a
8 Per Cent. 1878 [1885] Dunbar Cotton	.. 105 a
8 Per Cent. 1878 [1883] Eastern Cachar Tea	104 a 105
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Fort Gloster Jute	.. 104 a
8 Per Cent. 1876 [1883] Howrah Jute	.. 101 a
Per Cent. 1881 [1886] do. do.	.. 101 a
7 Per Cent. 1881 [1884] India General	.. 107 a
Per Cent. 1879 [1889] Kurseong Darj. Tea.	100 a
Per Cent. 1881 — Kornafuli Assn.	.. 103 a
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Oriental Jute (increased to 9 per cent.)	.. 109 a
9 Per Cent. 1881 [1884] Panbaree and Koorkoorea	.. 101 a 102
10 Per Cent. 1880 [1885] Runglee Rungliot Tea	.. 103 a 104
9 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Raneegunge Coal	.. 105 a 106
10 Per Cent. 1881 [1888] Sapakati Tea	.. 103 a
8 Per Cent. 1880 [1885] Sing, & Murmah	.. 103 a 104
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1888] Teesta Valley Tea	.. 107 a

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	s. d.	
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	..1 8 7-16 a	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	..1 8 5-16 a	
Do. at 3 months' sight	..1 8¼ a	
Do. on *demand* ..	..1 8 1-16 a	
Credit Bills [1st class] at 6 months' sight.	1 8	19-32
Document Bills [1st class] for acceptance, 6 months' sight ..	..1 8	19-32
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight.	1 8	21-32
*Secretary of State's drafts, last drawings 16th Aug. 1882—Average rate ..	..1 8 a	

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

8th June 1882.

Rate of Interest for on demand loans .... 5 per cent

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Stocks.	Paid	½ year's Divnd.	Quotations. Rs.	Rs.	
Agra Bank, Ld. ..	£10	3 p.ct.	125 a		..
Agra Savings' Bank	100	6 do.	125 a		..
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ do.	172 a		..
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	4 do.	134 a	135	..
Bank of Bengal	500	5 do.	865 a		X
Bank of Upper India, Ld. ..	100	5 do.	125 a		..
Delhi and London Bank	£25	2½ do.	230 a		..
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 do.	120 a	125	..
Mussoorie Bank, Ld.	100	4 do.	140 a		..
National Bank of India	£12½	2½ do.	98 a		..
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4 do.	107 a	108	..
Simla Bank Corporation ..	500	4 do.	507 a	510	X
Uncov. S. Bank [Agra] ..	100	4 do.	92 a		..

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Stocks.	Paid	Divnd.	Quotations.	Rs.	
Agricult. Phosphates ..	85	nil	19 a	20	..
Alipore Coal. ..	60		95 a		..
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld. ..	100	nil	43 a		..
Bally Paper Mills Co. ..	£10	y10 p. ct.	169 a		..
Barnagore Jute Factory ..	£10	5 p. ct.	109 a	110	..
Bengal Coal Co., Ld. ..	1,000	4½ p. ct.	1,600 a		..
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co. ..	100	5 ad int.	100 a		..
Bengal Mills Co., Ld. ..	£100	7½ p. ct.	1,600 a		..
Bengal Silk Co., Ld. ..	100	..	112 a		..
Bonded Warehouse ..	445	18Rp.sh.	400 a		..
Bowreah Cotton Mills ..	100	nil	48 a	49	..
Budge-Budge J. Mills ..	80	11½ p. ct.	127 a		..
Burrakur Coal Co. ..	100	y60 p.ct.	70 a		..
Calcutta Docking Co. ..	700	20R p.sh.	290 a	300	..
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	100	y28 p. ct.	125 a		X
Calcutta Tramways Co. ..	£10	y7½ p. ct.	140 a		..
Canal Press Co. ..	5,000	..	6,000 a		..
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ..	100	6¼ p. ct.	116 a		X
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	16 ad-int.	114 a	115	X
Dari. Himalayan Ry. Co. ..	100	y 7 p. ct.	118 a	119	...
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld. ..	100	......	par.		..
Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	100	5 p. ct.	70 a		..
Equitable Coal Co., Ld. ..	250	2½ p. ct.	197½ a		..
Fort Gloster Jute Manf. ..	100	2¼ p. ct.	88 a		..
Goosery Cotton Mills ..	200	9 p. ct.	260 a		..
Do. (New issue) ..	200	..	240 a		..
Goosery Jute Mills. ..	100	12½ p.ct.	160 a		..
Do. (New issue) ..	10	..	18 prem		..
Gouripore Co., Ld. ..	100	6 p. ct.	102 a	101	..
Great Eastern Hotel ..	250	2 p. ct.	165 a		..
Hooghly, &c. S. Co. Ld. ..	100	..	par.		..
Howrah Docking Co. ..	500	5½Rp.sh.	100 a	105	..
Howrah Mills Co., Ld. ..	100	10 p. ct.	119 a	120	X
India G. S. N. Co., Ld. ..	1,000	11 p. ct.	1,580 a	1,590	..
Indian P. Cement Co. ..	100	nil	136 a	138	..
Do. (New issue) ..	25	..	15 prem a		...
Kamerhatty Jute Mills ..	50	y 5 p. ct.	60 prem		..
Landing & Shipping Co. ..	100	4 p. ct.	60 a	61	X
Muir Mills Co., Cotton ..	200	7 p. ct.	300 a		..
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ..	100	y12 p. ct.	155 a	160	..
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	nil	82 a	83	..
Nasmyth's Pat. Press ..	500	y 4 p. ct.	430 a		..
New Beerbhoom Coal ..	100	5 p. ct.	95 a	96	..
Rajmahal Stone Co. ..	100	2 p. ct.	90 a		..
Ramkistopore Press ..	100	10ad-int.	105 a		..
Raneegunge Coal Assn. ..	100	y 5 p. ct.	73 a		..
Riverside Press Co. ..	90	10ad-int.	98 a		..
R. Scott Thomson & Co. ..	500	2½ad-int.	265 a		..
Seebpore Jute Manfg. ..	100	4 p. ct.	87 a	88	X
Strand Bank Press Co. ..	100	9 ad-int.	110 a	111	..
Tarpore Sugar Works ..	100	..	101 a		...
Titaghur Paper Mills ..	20	..	2 a 3 prem		..
T. F. Brown & Co., Ld. ..	100	..	102 a	103	..
Union Jute Co., Ld. ..	75	10 p. ct.	146 a		..
atson's Patent Press ..	100	10ad-int.	107 a		..

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

Yearly.

Stocks.	Paid	Divnd.	Quotations.	Rs.	
[illegible] Terai [Darjg]. ..	100	nil ‡	80 a		..
[illegible] ssam] ..	100	nil ‡	80 a		..
[illegible]	100	10 p. ct. ‡	100 a		..
[illegible] ar] ..	100	4 p. ct. ‡	101 a		..
[illegible]	£20	25 p. ct. ‡	621 a	660	N
[illegible]	100	10 p. ct. ‡	105 a		..
[illegible]	100	nil	90 a		..
[illegible]	100	4 p. ct. ‡	60 a	62	..
[illegible]	80	4 p. ct. ‡	50 a	51	..
[illegible]	200	nil ‡	260 a		..
[illegible]	[illegible]	nil ‡	136 a	138	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	10 p. ct. ‡	160 a	165	..
Burk [illegible]	[illegible]	4½ p. ct. ‡	66 a	67	..
Central C [illegible]	[illegible]	6 p. ct. ‡	120 a		..
Central Terai [illegible]	[illegible]	5 p. ct.	75 a		..
Chandypore [Cachar]	500	5 p. ct. ‡	500 a		..
Chenga [Darjeeling]	100	nil	par.		..
Cherra [Cachar] ..	£10	2 p.ct.	par.		..
Chota Nagpore ..	100	3½ p.ct.	80 a		..
Cinnatolliah ..	100	nil	....		..
Colonial [Assam] ..	100	nil	65 a		..
Coocheela [Cachar] ..	100	nil	70 a		..
Cutlecherra [Cachar] ..	100	nil	110 a	112	N
Darjeeling Tea & Cinchona.	100	20 p. ct. ‡	250 a		..
Dedur Kosh [Cachar] ..	100	nil	30 a		..
Dehing [Assam] ..	90	5 p.ct. ‡	60 a	61	..
Dehra Doon ..	100	5 p.ct.	80 a		..
Dessai & Parbut. [Assam] ..	100	5 p.ct. ‡	104 a		..
Doom Dooma, Ordinary ..	£10	10½ p.ct. ‡	130 a		..
Do. do. A	£10	8 p.ct. ‡	156 a		..
Do. do. B	£10	11 p.ct. ‡	68 a		..
Durrung [Assam] ..	100	8 p.ct. ‡	67 a		..
Eastern Cachar ..	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	85 a		..
East India Assam & Cachar	100	nil	65 a		..
Endogram [Cachar] ..	£10	nil	130 a		..
Gielle [Darjeeling] ..	100	5 p. ct. ‡	73 a	74	..
Goomtee Tea ..	100	13 p. ct. ‡	130 a		..
Gowhatty [Assam] ..	100	nil	55 a		..
Grob [Assam] ..	500	nil	250 a		..
Holta [Kangra] ..	100	10 p.ct.	96 a	97	...
Hoolmaree [Assam] ..	100	7 p.ct.	110 a	112	..
Hoolungorie [Assam] ..	100	9½ p.ct.	78 a		..
Hotewar [Chota Nagpore] ..	100	12½ p.ct ‡	par.		..
Hunwal [Assam] ..	£10	10 p. ct. ‡	120 a		..
Indian Terai ..	500	15 p.ct.	590 a	600	..
Jellalpore [Cachar] ..	250	6 p.ct.	235 a		..
Jheeri Ghat [Cachar] ..	100	nil	45 a		..
Jokai [Assam] ..	100	10 p.ct.	111 a	112	..
Kalacherra [Cachar] ..	100	nil	77 a		..
Kangra Valley ..	100	2½ p. ct	par.		..
Khobong [Assam] A ..	90	....	1 prem. a		..
Do. do. B ..	100	....	par.		..
Kornafuli [Chittg] ..	100	nil ‡	67 a	68	..
Kunchanpore [Cachar] ..	100	nil ‡	40 a		..
Kurseong and Darjeeling ..	250	5 p.ct. ‡	146 a	148	..
Do. contributory ..	200	5 p.ct. ‡	122 a	123	..
Kuttal [Cachar] ..	100	16 p. ct. ‡	230 a		..
Lakatoora [Sylhet] ..	100	4 p. ct. ‡	70 a	72	...
Lanod and Sunsal ..	£10	.....	par.		..
Leeish River (W. Dooars)	£10	nil ‡	£1 prem.		..
Longview [Darjg.] ..	100	10 p. ct. ‡	106 a	107	..
Loobah ..	100½	17½ p.ct. ‡	150 a		..
Lower Assam ..	£7	nil	40 a	41	..
Luckimpore [Assam] ..	£10	nil *	105 a	110	..
Majagram [Cachar] ..	100	nil ‡	75 a		..
Mim. [Darjeeling] ..	100	nil ‡	85 a	86	..
Monacherra [Cachar] ..	100	3 p.ct. ‡	55 a		..
Do. contributory ..	90	3 p.ct. ‡	45 a		..
Moran (Assam) ..	80	nil *	30 disct.		..
Mothola [Assam ..	100	nil ‡	80 a		..
Do. contributory ..	90	nil ‡	70 a		..
Munjha [Darj.] ..	100	5 p.ct. ‡	100 a		...
Mungledye Assam Tea ..	£10	nil	....		..
Muttuck (Assam) ..	200	nil ‡	100 a		..
Do. contributory ..	125	nil ‡	50 a		..
New Fallodhi [Darjg] ..	100	5 p. ct. ‡	95 a		..
New Gola Ghat [Assam] ..	£10	....	100 a		..
New Mutual [Cachar] ..	30	37 p.ct. ‡	130 a		..
North Western Cachar ..	100	9 p.ct. ‡	98 a		..
Nutwanpore [Cachar] ..	200	nil ‡	120 a		..
Panbaree [Assam] ..	100	nil ‡	37 a	38	..
Phœnix [of Cachar] ..	85	9 p.ct. ‡	76 a	77	..
Punkabaree [Darjg] ..	100	10p. ct. ‡	100 a	102	..
Puttarea [Sylhet] ..	100	nil ‡	70 a		..
Rajabaree [Assam] ..	100	nil ‡	55 a	60	..
Ring Tong [Darjg.] ..	100	....	100 a	103	..
Do. [2nd Issue] ..	100	....	par.		..
angamattee [Chittg.] ..	100	....	62 a	63	..
Runglee Rungliot ..	100	8 p. ct. ‡	100 a	101	..
Sagmootia [Assam.] ..	100	nil	nominal.		..
Sapakati Tea Co. ..	100	9 p.ct. ‡	145 a	150	..
Second Mutual Cachar ..	56	5 p ct ‡	10 prem.		N
Singbulli & Murmah ..	100	10 p.ct. ‡	106 a		..
Singell [Darjeeling] ..	100	11 p.ct. ‡	105 a	106	..
Soom [Darjeeling] ..	100	9 p.ct. ‡	100 a	101	..
Springside [Darjg] ..	100	10 p.ct. ‡	105 a	107	..
Sungoo River [Chittg] ..	100	nil ‡	75 a		..
Teendarrea [Darjg] ..	100	7 p.ct. ‡	95 a		..
Teesta Valley [Darjg] ..	100	13 p.ct. ‡	116 a	118	N
Ting Ling [Darjeeling] ..	80	12½ p.ct. ‡	100 a		..
Tukvar [Darjeeling] ..	200	12 p.ct. ‡	206 a	208	..
Upper Assam ..	£10	....	40 a		..
Washabarie (W. Dours) ..	100	17½p.ct. ‡	150 a		..

ad-int.—Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1881.
‡—Total dividend on crop of 1881.
*—Total dividend on crop of 1880.
y.—Dividend for the year.
B.—Buyers. S.—Sellers. W.—Wanted.
X.—Exclusive of dividend. N.—Nominal.
R.—Rupees per share ad-int.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Corrected up to 5 p.m., Aug. 28, 1882.

Via Suez Canal.

	London.	Liverpool.
Saltpetre	.. 1 12 6	1 15 0
Rice	.. 2 2 6	.. Nominal
Wheat	.. 2 2 6	2 0 0
Linseed	.. 2 15 0	2 0 0
Rapeseed	.. 3 0 0	.. Nominal
Poppyseed	.. Nominal	.. Nominal
Jute	.. 2 17 6	2 15 0
Cotton	.. 2 17 6	.. Nominal
Hides, &c.	.. 2 10 0	.. Nominal
Tea	.. 2 15 0 to 3 0 0	.. Nominal
Indigo & Silk	.. Nominal	.. Nominal
Via the Cape.		
Saltpetre	.. 1 11 3	1 10 0
Rice	.. 1 17 6	2 0 0
Linseed	.. 2 10 0	2 8 9
Rapeseed	.. 2 15 0	.. Nominal
Poppyseed	.. 2 17 6	.. Nominal
Jute	.. 2 12 6	2 8 9
Cotton	.. 2 12 6	.. Nominal
Hides, Tea, &c.	.. 2 10 0	

Dundee.		America.	
Wdn. Ships	.. Nominal	Saltpetre	...Nominal
Iron Ships	.. 2 15 0 to 2 17 6	M'ment. & Linseed	$9½
Mauritius.		**Bombay.**	
Grain	.. 1 1 0	D. Wgt.	Rs. Nominal
Light Freight	.. 9 0 0	D. Frt.	Rs. Nominal

W. R. Paterson,
Freight Broker.

—*Englishman.*

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, MAHIM, BANDORA AND ANDHERI.

FARES FROM COLABA. — 1st Class, 2nd Cl., 3rd Class Mail, Ordy.; Mls, Rs. a. p.

STATIONS.—Colaba ....Dep., Bom. Time, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road, Mahalakshmi, Parel, Dadar, Mahim, Bandora, Andheri ... Ar.

FARES FROM ANDHERI.—Andheri ......Dep., Bandora, Mahim, Dadar, Parel, Mahalakshmi, Grant Road, Charni Road, Marine Lines, Church Gate, Colaba, Bombay Time ... Ar.

WEEK DAYS. SUNDAYS.

LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, COORLA, BHANDUP, TANNA, AND KALYAN.

FARES FROM BOMBAY. — 1st Cl., 2nd Cl., 3rd Cl., 4th Cl.; Mls, Rs. a. p.

STATIONS.—Bombay ......Dep., Bombay time ... Dep., Musjid, Byculla, Chinchpokli, Parel, Dadur, Sion, Coorla, Ghat Cooper, Bhandup, Tanna, Kalyan ... Ar.

FARES FROM KALYAN.—Kalyan ......Dep., Tanna, Bhandup, Ghat Cooper, Coorla, Sion, Dadar, Parel, Chinchpokli, Byculla, Musjid, Bombay ... Ar.

WEEK DAYS. SUNDAYS.

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" 5 for 3 " do.	" 5 4	" 6 for 3 " do.	" 6 4

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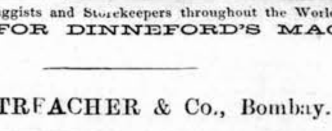
and
Shot Guns



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The same, in wooden case, imitation marble, striking on gong, American movements, going eight days	30	0	0
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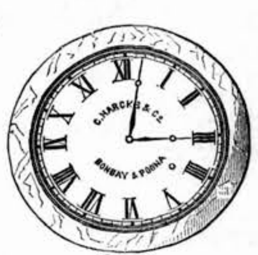
The same, 9 inch dial	50	0	0
American Octagonal Clocks, 10 inch dial, lever escapement, striking, as illustration No. 16	30	0	0
The same with pendulum	25	0	0
German Circular Nickel Clocks, 10 inch dial, striking hours and half hours on gong	26	0	0
The same, 11 inch dial	30	0	0
Drum Timepieces, not striking, 3½ inch dial, cylinder escapement, winding weekly, well finished as illustration No. 11	20	0	0
The same, with alarum	25	0	0
The same, do. 5 inch dial	30	0	0
The same, without alarum do.	25	0	0
The Baby Timepiece, Nickel plated, 3 inch dial, winding daily, goes in any position ; tested	6	0	0
The same, 5 inch dial...	9	0	0
The same, with alarum bell on top	11	0	0

Every clock is guaranteed, and if not approved, will be exchanged for another, if returned within three days after receipt.

No. 17.

No. 23.

No. 20.



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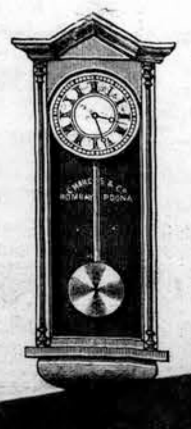

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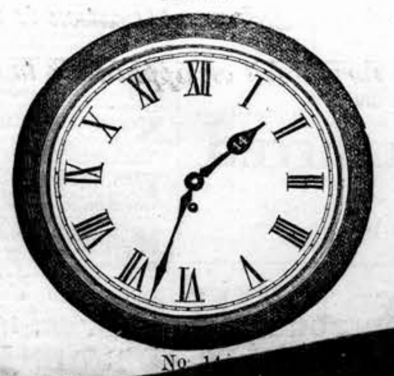

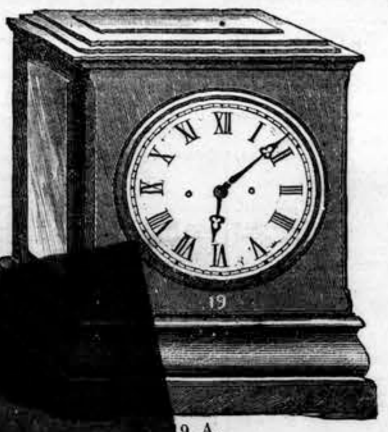

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Illustration No. 14				
	12 inch dial, plate glass front, bold figures, not striking	70	0	0
	The same, striking hours on bell	135	0	0
	As above, with finest London made lever escapement, not striking	130	0	0
	The same going in any position, but striking loud on bell	240	0	0
	14 inch dial, plate glass front and very bold figures, not striking	80	0	0
	24 inch dial, plate glass front, not striking ...	220	0	0
	Do. ditto winding at the back ditto ...	240	0	0
	As foregoing, striking	340	0	0

ENGLISH MAHOGANY EIGHT-DAY BRACKET CLOCK.

Illustration No. 19A				
	Plate glass top and sides, striking hours on bell, Rs. 140 and	165	0	0
	Same as foregoing, striking quarters on 2 bells and hours on a deep-toned gong, Rs. 330 and ...	375	0	0

ENGLISH EIGHT-DAY HALL CLOCK.

Illustration No. 18.				
	A highly finished and complete piece of mechanism chiming quarters on an octave of well-toned bells, and hours on Cathedral gong 10 inch silvered dial with black numerals in polished Oak case	450	0	0
	Same as foregoing, one quarter size larger, Rs. 550 and	600	0	0

ENGLISH EIGHT-DAY WALL OR BRACKET PENDULUM CLOCK.

Illustration No. 17.				
	In either Oak or Mahogany, respectively, silent. ... ... Rs. 60, 75, 80, 85,		0	0
	As foregoing, striking hours only on bell Rs. 139 and 225.			

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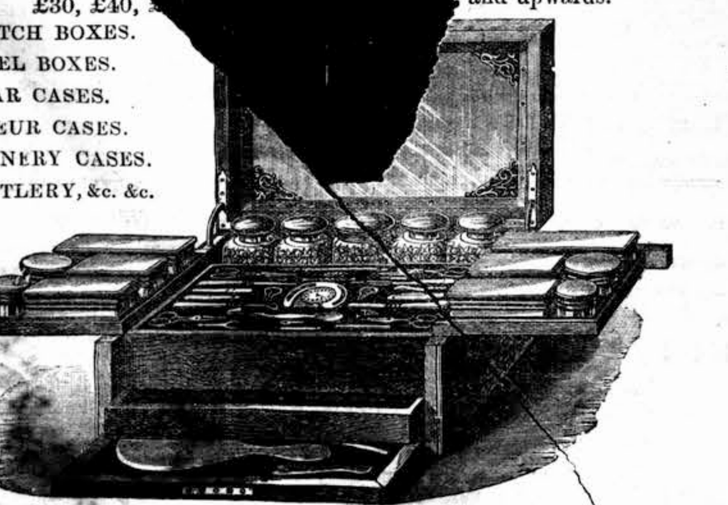

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This Bread contains the whole of the Flour and Bran of the Wheat, and is frequently recommended by the Medical Faculty, as containing the Bone and Muscle-formers of the Wheat. No molasses are added.

Price—2 Annas per Loaf.

PEARSE'S SWEET AND FANCY BISCUITS,

In Tins of about 2 lbs. nett, and also in paper bags, at prices varying from 4 Annas to Rs. 1-6-0 per lb.

These Biscuits are in all respects equal to English-made, with the advantages of being cheaper and perfectly fresh. *Imported Biscuits are often years in the country before they are sold to the consumer.*

SUPERFINE FLOUR.

In Tins, 7 lbs., 14 lbs., 28 lbs., nett ; also in Bags and Barrels, containing 196 lbs. nett.

PEARSE'S SHIP AND CABIN BISCUITS.

Made by the most modern Steam Machinery and sold at prices that, quality for quality, defy competition. All prices are nett, *no second price, or bargaining.* A quantity is kept stock ready for immediate use.

PEARSE'S FRESH GROUND COFFEE.

Roasted and Ground in Bombay, under experienced supervision, and *warranted* free from adulteration. Price—Re. 1 per 1 lb. Tin ; per doz. Tins Rs. 10-8.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or an Order for payment in Bombay.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, CHOPS, STEAKS, &c.,
HOT FROM THE GRILL.

ICES, ICED DRINKS, TEA, COFFEE, WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

REMOVING TO APOLLO STREET, FROM 1st SEPTEMBER.

THE SUMMER SUN and Dust. Ladies and all exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and heated particles of dust, will find that the most cooling and refreshing preparation for the face, hands, and arms, is

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which eradicates all Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Stings of Insects, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents the hair falling off or becoming dry during the hot weather, and eradicates scurf and dandruff.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant Tooth Powder ever used, and contains no acid or mineral ingredients, which are so detrimental to the teeth and gums. Its purity especially adapts it for the teeth of young children. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS :
TREACHER and COMPANY,
Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON
THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

Read Brothers, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "The Dog's Head Brand" because another, and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "Bull Dog."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of Read Brothers, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "Dog's Head Brand" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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